

1338.1 - NSW State and Regional Indicators, Dec 2010

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Summary

Contents



In this Issue

Dec 2010| NSW State and Regional Indicators provides a summary of NSW statistical information at State and/or regional level. Included in each chapter is commentary on statistical highlights which provides analysis and graphs on selected indicators. It is released on a quarterly basis with several chapters updated each quarter. New topics in this release are: **Work** and **Environment**.



Statistics News NSW

Updated Dec 2010| Outcome of the 16th series Australian Consumer Price Index (CPI) review, Census - Beyond the Count conference update, Update on the Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) released, First data released from the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Water Account Australia 2008–09 released, Household water use and conservation, Focus on Arts and Culture, Latest update to the National Regional Profile, ABS provides resources to aid in the high quality production and use of statistics, Information Paper: Changes to Managed Funds, Australia to incorporate revised international standards, Changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use and the Motor Vehicle Census, Trust in ABS statistics, Demystifying population and migration, Australian Social Trends: Fertility, population projections and household mobility, Work-related injury or illness down, men still at most risk, ABS Statistical training in NSW in 2011, Learn more about the ABS' operations and strategic directions



Work

Updated Dec 2010| Introduction, Employment and unemployment, Employment by industry and occupation, Average weekly earnings, Transition to retirement, Data sources, Other related sources of information



Environment

Updated Dec 2010| Introduction, Water use, Climate indicators, Air quality, Greenhouse gases, Energy consumption, Data sources, Other related sources of information



Education and Training

Updated Sep 2010| Introduction, Education in NSW, Indigenous people in education, Literacy and numeracy, Higher education, Apprentices, trainees and Vocational Education and Training students, Data sources



Housing

Updated Sep 2010| Introduction, Dwelling structure, Household tenure, Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—Median ratio, Housing prices, Housing finance commitments, Sales and Rents, Public housing, Data sources, Other related sources of information



National Comparisons

Updated Sep 2010 Introduction, Data sources



Population

Updated Jun 2010 Introduction, Net overseas migration, Interstate Migration, Births, Deaths, Population projections for NSW, Data Sources, Other related information



Transport

Updated Jun 2010 Introduction, Motor vehicle transport, Travel in Sydney, Working population and usual residence, Transport by air and sea, Data sources



Economic Activity

Updated Mar 2010 Introduction, Economic growth, Consumer Price Index, Private business investment, Total Factor Income, International merchandise trade, Building approvals, Tourist accommodation, Data sources



Household Economic Resources

Updated Mar 2010 Introduction, Household income and income distribution, Change in household income, Estimates of personal income for small areas, Data sources



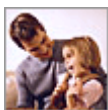
Crime and Justice

Updated Mar 2010 Introduction, Household and personal crime, Victims of assault, Antisocial behaviour, Criminal incidents recorded by police, Cleared criminal incidents, Local, District and Supreme courts, Persons found guilty in court appearances for juveniles, Apprehended Violence Orders granted, Re-offending, Corrective services, Data sources



Health

Updated Sep 2009 Introduction, Life expectancy, Causes of death, Health risks, Body Mass Index (BMI), Mental health, Aged care, Hospitalisation, Data sources



Family and Community

Updated Mar 2009 Introduction, Families and living arrangements across regions, Supporting children living elsewhere, Reasons for leaving and not leaving the parental home, Community networks and voluntary work, Households with an Internet connection, Data sources

In this Issue

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Tony Mitchell on Sydney (02) 9268 4044.

Statistics News NSW



STATISTICS NEWS NSW

1. [Outcome of the 16th series Australian Consumer Price Index \(CPI\) review](#)
2. [Census - Beyond the Count conference update](#)
3. [Update on the Census Data Enhancement \(CDE\) project](#)
4. [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\) released](#)
5. [First data released from the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers](#)
6. [Water Account Australia 2008–09 released](#)
7. [Household water use and conservation](#)
8. [Focus on Arts and Culture](#)
9. [Latest update to the National Regional Profile](#)
10. [ABS provides resources to aid in the high quality production and use of statistics](#)
11. [Information Paper: Changes to Managed Funds, Australia to incorporate revised international standards](#)
12. [Changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use and the Motor Vehicle Census](#)
13. [Trust in ABS statistics](#)
14. [Demystifying population and migration](#)
15. [Australian Social Trends: Fertility, population projections and household mobility](#)
16. [Work-related injury or illness down, men still at most risk](#)
17. [ABS Statistical training in NSW in 2011](#)
18. [Learn more about the ABS' operations and strategic directions](#)

Outcome of the 16th series Australian Consumer Price Index (CPI) review

The ABS recently released the response to the first major review of the CPI in over a decade. Key outcomes from the review include:

- Endorsement of the principal purpose of the CPI as a general measure of household inflation. The current conceptual approach to measuring the CPI will be retained.
- The ABS acknowledges that the CPI is used for many purposes, so the current suite of living cost indexes will continue. Where there is a clearly demonstrated need, and funding provided, other complementary quarterly price indexes will be produced for particular population subgroups.
- From the September quarter 2011, the indirectly measured component of financial services will be removed from the headline CPI until such time that methods and data sources are sufficiently robust for reintroduction to the CPI. A new analytical series, comprising the All groups CPI inclusive of indirectly measured financial services, will be published.
- The publication Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6403.0.55.001) will be discontinued after the June quarter 2011 issue.

Implementation of other key outcomes would involve additional costs and appropriate funding is required before they can be progressed. These include:

- production of a high quality CPI monthly rather than quarterly, as at present, to support more timely and responsive economic management, and
- increasing the frequency with which expenditure weights are updated, from 6

yearly to 4 yearly, to mitigate the risks arising from potential upward bias in the index.

Further decisions are detailed in the [Information Paper: Outcome of the 16th series Australian Consumer Price Index \(CPI\) review](#) (cat. no. 6469.0).

[Back to top](#)

Census - Beyond the Count conference update

In the lead up to the 2011 Census, there will be an exciting showcase event to promote the effective and innovative use of Census data by government, community and private sector organisations. **Census - beyond the count**, to be held in Melbourne from 2 to 4 March 2011, will explore the issues that matter to all Australians and how Census data makes a difference.

There has been a great response to the call for speakers and the [conference program](#) is almost complete and two keynote speakers have been announced:

Bernard Salt, demographer and trend forecaster, will be the keynote speaker on Day One. Bernard is a best-selling author of three popular books on demographic change. He is a columnist with The Australian and Melbourne Herald Sun newspapers. He is a Partner with KPMG and heads a group of researchers providing demographic advice to business. Bernard is also one of Australia's most quoted social commentators. He is a regular on many radio and television programs including Sunrise, Today Tonight, A Current Affair and many others. Bernard is a compelling and entertaining speaker, who manages to combine an astute observation of human behaviour and change with hard data. We are certain that you will enjoy his opening presentation at *Census | beyond the count*.

Dr Cassandra Goldie, CEO of the Australian Council of Social Services (ACOSS) will be the keynote speaker on Day Two. Cassandra has had an extensive career in the human rights and community service sector in Australia and internationally. Prior to her appointment at ACOSS, Cassandra was the Director of the Sex and Age Discrimination Unit at the Australian Human Rights Commission where she played a pivotal role in the Inquiry into the Sex Discrimination Act, Pay Equity, national homelessness legislation, reforms to corporate governance to promote women in leadership and decision making roles, and the campaign to achieve Paid Parental Leave. Cassandra has previously been the Director of the Homelessness Legal Rights Project at UNSW, a consultant to UN Habitat, Senior Executive with Legal Aid in Western Australia and Executive Officer of the Darwin Community Legal Service for five years. We're looking forward to Cassandra's thoughts on how the Census is making a difference to social issues across Australia.

For further information on [registration](#) and other details visit [Census - Beyond the count](#).

[Back to top](#)

Update on the Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project

The Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project is a major project involving integrating unit record data from the Census of Population and Housing with other ABS and non-ABS datasets to create new datasets for statistical and research purposes. The project also adds value to data from the Census of Population and Housing by bringing it together with data from future Censuses.

The CDE project delivers significant public benefits without compromising the privacy of individuals or the confidentiality of their data. The project facilitates:

- improved information to support good government policy making, program evaluation and service delivery; and
- an improved and expanded range of official statistics.

The Australian Statistician announced his intention to proceed with a CDE project in August 2005 after extensive discussion and consultation. The project was first undertaken for the 2006 Census and the ABS intends to continue the project for the 2011 Census. The paper Census Data Enhancement Project: An Update, June 2010 (cat. no. 2062.0) provides an update on the outcomes of the 2006 CDE project and presents plans for the continuation of the project for the 2011 Census.

[Back to top](#)

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) released

On December 23, 2010 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) was released. The ASGS brings all the regions used by the ABS to output data under the one umbrella. The regions are divided into two broad categories:

- ABS structures, those regions which are defined and maintained by the ABS
- Non-ABS structures, those regions defined and maintained by other organisations, but for which the ABS supplies data.

The ABS structures are a hierarchy of regions developed for the release of particular ABS statistics.

- **Mesh Blocks** are the smallest area geographical region. They broadly identify land use such as: residential, commercial, agriculture and parks etc. Mesh Blocks are the building block for all the larger regions of the ASGS. Only limited Census data, total population and dwelling counts will be released at the mesh block level.
- **Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s)** will be the smallest region for which a wide range of Census data will be released. They will be built from whole Mesh Blocks and there will be approximately 55,000 covering the whole of Australia.
- **Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s)** will have an average population of about 10,000, with a minimum population of 3,000 and a maximum of 25,000. The SA2s are the regions for which the majority of ABS sub-state intercensal data, for example Estimated Resident Population and Health and Vital Statistics, will be released. There will be about 2,200 SA2s, built from whole SA1s.
- **Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s)** are a medium sized region with a population of 30,000 to 130,000. They represent the functional areas of regional cities and large urban transport and service hubs. They will be built from whole SA2s.
- **Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s)** will be used for the release of Labour Force Statistics. They will in turn be built from whole SA3s.
- **Capital Cities and Significant Urban Areas** define the major cities and towns of Australia with a population over 10,000. They will contain the urban area itself and any likely growth in the next 15 years, plus any immediately associated semi-rural development. Significant Urban Areas will be released after the 2011 Census as they require an analysis of Census data to be developed.
- **Urban Centres/Localities, Section of State and Remoteness Areas** will be broadly comparable to previous Censuses. Urban Centres and Localities, Section of State and Remoteness Areas will be released after the 2011 Census as they require an analysis of Census data to be developed.

Non-ABS structures will be approximated or built directly from Mesh Blocks or SA1s. The

Non-ABS structures include such important regions as: Local Government Areas (LGAs), postal areas, state gazetted suburbs and electoral divisions. LGAs remain part of the ASGS and the ABS will continue to support LGAs with the data it currently provides. The non-ABS structures will be released at the time of the 2011 Census; this is to ensure that the Census is released on the most up to date boundaries available.

The ASGS will replace the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) progressively from July 2011 onwards. The ABS anticipates that all its spatial data will be based on the ASGS by 2013. Data based on ASGC Statistical Local Areas will still be available for the 2011 Census however, for 2012 and beyond the ASGC will no longer be published.

For more information see [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011](#) (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001) or the [Geography Portal](#) on the ABS Website.

[Back to top](#)

First data released from the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

The first results from the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) were released in December. The primary objective of the survey was to collect information about three population groups: people with a disability; older people (i.e. those aged 60 years and over); and people who provide assistance to older people and people with disabilities. The 2009 SDAC was largely a repeat of the 2003 survey, with some additions to content in the areas of unmet demand for assistance, social inclusion, and labour force participation.

The results showed that four million Australians (18.5%) had a disability in 2009, and that the prevalence of disability was slightly lower than in 2003 (20%). The proportion of Australians disabled because of physical health conditions such as asthma and back problems declined. In 2003, 6.8% of Australians were disabled because of musculoskeletal disorders like arthritis and back problems, while only 6.5% reported such a disability in 2009. Asthma-related disability also declined, from 0.8% in 2003 to 0.5% in 2009. In particular, the proportion of children (aged 0 to 17 years) disabled by asthma almost halved since 2003, from 0.9% to 0.5%.

All tables appearing in the publication are included in a Data Cube (spreadsheet format) and are accompanied by corresponding Relative Standard Error tables. A series of staggered releases in the form of Data Cubes will be appended to the product between January and April 2011. A summary publication, which will be a consolidation of the progressive releases, will be released on 28 April 2011. For further information see [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](#) (cat. no. 4430.0).

[Back to top](#)

Water Account Australia 2008–09 released

Water prices have risen, but Australia is using less water according to the 4th Edition of the [Water Account, Australia, 2008-09](#) (cat. no. 4610.0) recently released by the ABS. The publication presents information on the supply and use of water in the Australian economy in 2008-09 in both physical (i.e. ML) and monetary terms. The previous release of these data were for the 2004-05 reference year and numerous comparisons between 2004-05 and 2008-09 are made within the publication. The Water Account Australia uses the **System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Water** (SEEA-Water; UN 2006) as the underlying conceptual framework. The SEEA-Water was adopted as an interim international statistical standard in 2007 and represents a specific branch of environmental-economic accounting that evolved from the SEEA (UN 2003a).

The Water Account shows that for NSW:

- Household consumption of water was 536 GL in 2008-09, or 12% of total water consumption and a decrease of 6% since 2004-05 (573 GL).
- Household water use per capita was 75 kL, the equal third lowest of all States and Territories, and a decrease from 84 kL per capita in 2004-05.
- Households recorded the fourth highest average water price paying on average \$1.96 per kL in 2008-09. This is above the Australian average of \$1.93 per kL.

[Back to top](#)

Household water use and conservation

The ABS has released the latest survey results about water usage and the water conservation practices of Australian households. The publication covers a range of topics including household water sources, water usage, and water saving practices inside and outside the dwelling. The survey showed that of Sydney households living in dwellings which were suitable for having a rainwater tank installed, 16.3% had a rainwater tank in 2010, up from 10% in 2007. Rainwater tank installation for suitable dwellings was higher among households in the Balance of NSW (33% in 2010). Further information can be found in [Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, March 2010](#) (cat. no. 4602.0.55.003).

[Back to top](#)

Focus on Arts and Culture

The 2010 release of [Arts and Culture in Australia: A Statistical Overview](#) (cat. no. 4172.0) updates a range of data on topics such as funding by government and business, employment and voluntary work and cultural trade. Wherever possible, data are presented to align with the [Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2008 \(Second Edition\) \(ACLC\)](#) (cat. no. 4902.0). These classifications were developed by the ABS in order to promote a more unified body of statistical information about culture and leisure.

The release also includes four feature articles on aspects of participation in artistic and cultural activities:

- [Children's participation in playing a musical instrument](#)
- [Children's participation in dancing](#)
- [Children's participation in singing](#), and
- [Museums - Fact sheet](#).

[Back to top](#)

Latest update to the National Regional Profile

The [National Regional Profiles](#) now uses a Google Maps based interface to make it easier to find information on Local Government Areas and other types of regions across Australia. The latest release also incorporates new datasets, such as tourist accommodation and additional government payments to add to the existing economic and social data on topics such as income, age, occupations, building and agriculture.

Some NSW highlights from the profiles include:

- The Local Government Area (LGA) of Waverley in New South Wales had the largest increase in the average value of private sector houses, up 137% from \$445,600 to \$1,054,200, from 2004-05 to 2008-09. Mosman had the highest average value of \$1,373,700 in 2008-09.

- The LGA of Palerang had the fastest average annual growth rate of population from 2004-05 to 2008-09 of 3.8%, reaching a population of 14,323 in 2008-09.
- The LGAs of Bellingen and Kempsey had the oldest vehicles with 59% of vehicles over ten years old in 2008-09. These areas were followed closely by Nambucca and Kyogle, both at 58%.

[Back to top](#)

ABS provides resources to aid in the high quality production and use of statistics

There is an increasing emphasis from Australian and international governments on the importance of evidence based decision making in guiding policy processes and the ABS has an important role in helping people and agencies manage data to produce quality information for informed decision-making. The publication [A guide for using statistics for evidence based policy, 2010](#) (cat. no. 1500.0) provides an overview of how statistical information can be used to make well informed policy decisions. Throughout the guide references are made to other resources, relevant training courses and associated frameworks that provide more detail.

A related resource is the information paper [Quality Management of Statistical Processes Using Quality Gates](#) (cat. no. 1540.0) which defines Quality Gates and provides an explanation of each of the six components of Quality Gates. This is followed by a discussion of the benefits and lessons from the use of Quality Gates and a demonstration of how they are used by the ABS. In March 2011, the ABS will release a further information paper **Quality Management of Statistical Outputs Produced From Administrative Data** (cat. no. 1522.0) which describes the management of statistical outputs sourced from administrative data, provides a discussion of the basic principles for the management of quality when using administrative data and will cover risk management strategies such as Quality Gates.

[Back to top](#)

Information Paper: Changes to Managed Funds, Australia to incorporate revised international standards

The ABS compiles a range of financial statistics from surveys conducted by the ABS and from information obtained from regulatory sources. The statistics are important inputs to Australia's national accounts, particularly the financial accounts. The ABS introduced revised international standards for the national accounts in late 2009. The revised international standards were implemented into the Survey of Financial Information (SFI) in 2009 and are now being reflected in the associated publication [Managed Funds, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5655.0). This information paper:

- describes the main changes to the international standards;
- describes the impact on the presentation of statistics in *Managed Funds, Australia*;
- presents the revised formatted publication (pdf) tables and related spreadsheets; and
- provides a concordance between the current and revised time series identifiers.

The tables presented specify the finest level of detail that can be published, however there may be some aggregation or suppression of the detail in each issue following the application of confidentiality measures. For more information see [Information Paper: Changes to Managed Funds, Australia to incorporate revised international standards, 2010](#) (cat. no. 5655.0.55.002).

Changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use and the Motor Vehicle Census

The ABS recently announced changes to the **Survey of Motor Vehicle Use** (cat. no. 9208.0). From 31 October 2000 the survey has been conducted annually covering the twelve months ended 31 October, with the last complete survey conducted for the period 12 months ended 31 October 2007. Processing of the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use was discontinued in January 2008 due to budgetary constraints. The survey was recommenced to cover the November 2009 - October 2010 period.

The survey will now be conducted biennially (every two years). In order to improve relevance to users, the time period covered by the survey will be changed from 12 months ending 31 October and will now cover the 12 month period ending 30 June, aligning the period to a financial year. The current survey (with outputs to be released in August 2011) will be the last collection using the existing 12 month time period ending 31 October. The next survey will adopt the new time frame and will commence in July 2011.

The sample used for the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use is taken from the **Motor Vehicle Census** (cat. no. 9309.0). With the change of reference period for the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use the date for the Motor Vehicle Census will also change; from 31 March to 31 January. The next census date will be brought forward to 31 January 2011 and the output for this census date will be released in September 2011.

Further information can be found in [Information Paper: Changes to the Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, 12 months ended 31 Oct 2010](#) (cat. no. 9208.0.55.006) and [Information Paper: Changes to the Motor Vehicle Census date, 31 Mar 2010](#) (cat. no. 9309.0.55.002).

[Back to top](#)

Trust in ABS statistics

The majority of Australians trust the Australian Bureau of Statistics, a report released on World Statistics Day found. In an effort to provide national and international benchmarks on trust in official statistics, the ABS commissioned a survey to measure the public's trust in the ABS and its statistics. More than nine in ten (92%¹) of those surveyed were found to trust or greatly trust the ABS.

"The survey's results are extremely pleasing" said Mr Brian Pink, the Australian Statistician. "The report shows that the majority of Australians believe the ABS to be a valid and reliable organisation and that the community understand the importance in what the ABS does for Australia." Mr Pink said. The survey, which was conducted in May and June this year, not only measured Australia's trust in the ABS, but knowledge in what the ABS does and how the ABS compares to other organisations. 2,379 members of the general public and 137 academics, members of the media and economists around Australia participated in the survey. Results found that participants surveyed were most familiar with Census of Population and Housing. The release of the Community Trust in ABS Statistics Survey coincided with the first World Statistics Day, a day which celebrates the service provided by national and international statistical organisations, and hopes to help strengthen the awareness and trust of the public in official statistics. Full details can be found at [Community Trust in ABS Statistics Survey](#).

Note: (1) This survey was undertaken by an independent consultant using a quota based household sampling methodology. The response rate was 26% and is much lower than the usual level of response that is experienced in surveys conducted by the ABS. The response of this survey is comparable to similar market research studies conducted by commercial

survey organisations that are undertaken on a voluntary basis. Given the low response rates, and potential for non-response bias users are advised to interpret the findings with caution.

[Back to top](#)

Demystifying population and migration

The Productivity Commission has released a Research Paper - [Population and Migration: Understanding the Numbers](#) - to help demystify population statistics and clarify areas of confusion evident in the recent debate about immigration. Commission chairman, Gary Banks, observed: 'In the recent debate about Australia's population growth many numbers have been cited, drawing on various demographic concepts, but these often seem contradictory or based on only part of the story.'

The paper highlights that net migration to Australia has grown strongly in recent years and is now the major contributor to Australia's population growth. The fastest growing component has been temporary migration, which has also made a material contribution to Australia's long-term population growth. The Commission notes that future population levels are sensitive to even minor variations in fertility, mortality and migration flow and cannot be predicted with accuracy. While demographic projections based on different scenarios are helpful for analysis, they should not be regarded as forecasts of what will eventuate.

The Commission's report outlines some of the possible economic and social effects of immigration and population growth. These effects are diverse, depending on the source and composition of growth, and the context in which it occurs. Some of the key points from the report are:

- Since the 1980s, net overseas migration has overtaken natural increase as the major contributor to Australia's population growth.
- Although the total fertility rate in Australia has risen recently, it is still only half what it was in the early 1960s.
- Over the past century, life expectancy has increased significantly. This has mitigated the decline in natural increase and been the main contributor to the ageing of Australia's population.
- Migration flows are shaped by the economic and social motivations of migrants and by government policy in Australia.
 - Only the permanent migrant intake is controlled directly by the government, but migration is also influenced indirectly through other policy settings and conditions.
- Net overseas migration has grown strongly during the past ten years, with most of the growth being in the 'temporary' categories.
 - Temporary migration contributes to Australia's population growth in the long term as well as short term. In the last five years, many overseas students and skilled temporary migrant workers obtained permanent residency onshore.
- The Humanitarian Program is a small component of the total migrant intake. Refugee visas granted to unauthorised arrivals do not increase its size.
- Australia's population is highly urbanised. In recent years, population growth in capital cities has exceeded growth in most other parts of the country.
- Future population levels are sensitive to even minor variations in the components of population change and cannot be predicted with accuracy.
- The economic effects of immigration and population growth are diverse, depending on source, composition and context.

[Back to top](#)

Australian Social Trends: Fertility, population projections and household mobility

- One for the country: recent trends in fertility - There were more babies born to Australian women in the last half decade than in any other five year period. Since dipping to an all time low in 2001 (at 1.73 babies per woman) Australia's total fertility rate has risen over the past decade, to 1.96 babies per woman in 2008 and 1.90 babies per woman in 2009. Age specific fertility rates were highest among women aged 30-34 years with 124 babies per 1,000 women, up from 108 in 1999. Women in regional and rural areas experienced the highest total fertility rates. The Statistical Divisions of Australia with the highest total fertility rates were South West and North West Queensland (2.85 and 2.79 babies per woman respectively).
- Australian households: the future - Australia's ageing population may mean that there will be more older couple only and lone person households in the future. It is projected that couples with children at home, currently Australia's most common family type (2.6 million in 2006 and 3.1 million projected in 2031), will be overtaken by couples without children at home over the next couple of decades. Couples without children at home, mostly older 'empty nesters', are projected to be the fastest growing family type, with a projected increase of 1.4 million (to 3.5 million) between 2006 and 2031. Lone person households, many being older widowed women, are projected to grow by 1.3 million (to 3.2 million) over the same period.
- Moving house - Almost half (45%) of parents in couple families with dependent children had moved in the five years to 2007–08. People living in young households without children were very mobile, with the vast majority having moved in the last five years (90%). Many of these younger people had moved because they had purchased a home (25%), or moved in with their partner (20%), or for employment reasons (15%).

More details on these topics are available in the December edition of Australian Social Trends, 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0).

[Back to top](#)

Work-related injury or illness down, men still at most risk

The number of people experiencing a work-related injury or illness has declined, according to figures released in Work-Related Injuries, Australia, 2009-10 (cat. no. 6324.0). In 2009-10, about 640,700 people (5.3% of the 12 million people employed at some time in the last 12 months) experienced a work-related injury or illness, compared with 690,000 (6.4%) in 2005-06. Overall, of the people who worked at some time in the last 12 months, men were still more likely to experience a work-related injury or illness at 55 per 1,000 men (down from 74 per 1,000 in 2005-06) than women at 51 per 1,000 women (same rate as in 2005-06). More than half of people who experienced a work-related injury or illness were men (56%).

The highest rates of work-related injury or illness were experienced in the 45-49 year age group (74 per 1,000 men and 70 per 1,000 women). However, the decrease in the rates of incidence of work-related injuries were highest for young men. The most commonly reported injuries or illnesses were sprains and strains (30%), followed by chronic joint or muscle conditions (18%), and cuts or open wounds (16%). Around half of the most recent work-related injury or illness were sustained mostly by lifting, pushing or pulling objects (27%) or by hitting or being hit or cut by an object (25%). Around 30% of persons who worked at some time in the last 12 months had not received formal training in occupational health and safety risks in the workplace.

ABS Statistical training in NSW in 2011

The ABS NSW office will be hosting the following training courses in early 2011:

- Turning Data Into Information, **16-17 February** and **22-23 June**- This course develops skills in interpreting and analysing data and communicating information clearly and effectively. Analytical thinking skills are developed to enable the transformation of data into meaningful information such as written reports. A key theme of this course is analytical thinking to ensure relevant messages are extracted from data to meet set objectives.
- Making Quality Informed Decisions, **3 March** - This course is intended to assist people to effectively use a quality framework to systematically understand quality issues associated with using data sources. It will also equip participants with the necessary skills to apply that understanding when making a decision (eg, on policy), and is designed to take participants through the key fundamentals of data quality assessment. There is also a strong emphasis on the importance of using good quality data to promote informed decision-making.
- Analysing Survey Data Made Simple, **16-17 March** - This two day, computer-based course develops basic practical skills in statistical and graphical data analysis techniques using Microsoft Excel.
- ABS Website Made Simple, **23 March** - This computer-based course will provide you with an overview of the ABS, what data is available on the ABS website and some of the concepts used by the ABS.

In addition to standard training courses, ABS can develop tailored training courses on demand for groups of interested participants, either at our Training Rooms or on-site.

Further information about our courses and schedule can be found on our website under [ABS Training](#).

To book into an upcoming training course or to enquire about customising a statistical training course for your organisation contact our **External Training Coordinator** on **(02) 9268 4327** or email nsw.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Learn more about the ABS' operations and strategic directions

The 2009-10 ABS Annual Report was released in October 2010 and reports on the ABS operations throughout the year. The report key issues for the ABS during 2009-10 such as funding outcomes, investments in technology, issues of long term sustainability related to management and staff capability; supporting the measurement of Council of Australian Government activities, the introduction of the Pensioner and Beneficiary Cost of Living Index and the development of the Australian Health Survey.

The ABS Forward Work Program (FWP) is produced annually provides background information about statistical and non-statistical programs across the ABS, their objectives and the outputs they produce. It includes details of past and current resource usage, and details developments in the work program for each of the statistical and non-statistical programs over the next four years. The FWP covers all programs in the ABS, across Central Office (Canberra) and all eight state and territory regional offices. Further details can be found in Forward Work Program, 2010-11 to 2013-14.

The role of the Australian Statistics Advisory Council is to provide guidance to the Minister and the Australian Statistician on the directions and priorities of official statistics. This includes the improvement, extension and coordination of statistical services provided for public purposes in Australia. The Council met in November 2009 and May 2010 with discussions covering a broad range of topics including: the National Statistical Service; data integration; the ABS work program and resources including international collaboration with other National Statistical Offices; the Australian Health Survey; and preparation for the 2011 Census. Further information can be found in the [Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report 2009-10](#).

[Back to top](#)

Work



WORK

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

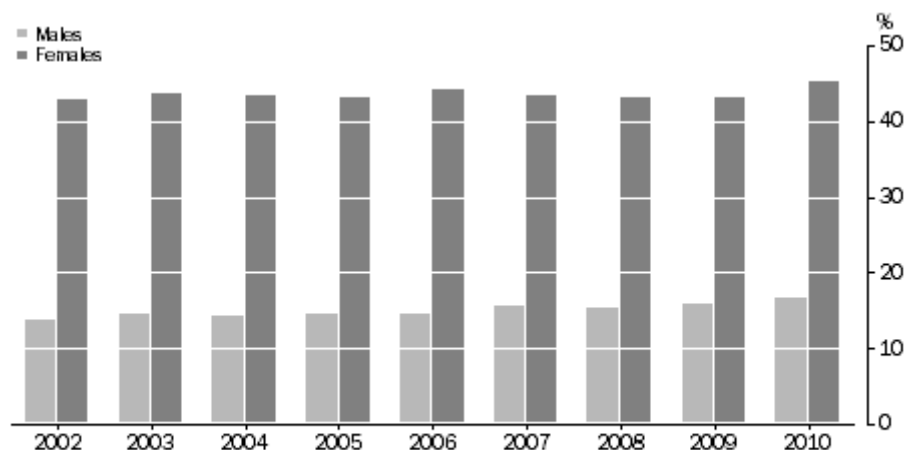
Paid work is the way most people obtain the economic resources needed for themselves and their dependents, both for day-to-day living and to meet their longer term financial needs. Work allows individuals to build their skills and social networks and enhance their own identity, and contributes to economic growth and development. People without paid work may be at risk of poverty and isolation.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of people in paid employment in NSW has grown steadily over the last decade. In 2009–10, the number of employed people in NSW was 3.5 million, up from 3.1 million in 2001–02. Of this growth in employment, one-third (137,00) was among females working part-time while 27% (111,000) was among males working full-time. When looked at from the perspective of age, over one-third (40%) of the increase in employment was among persons aged 55–64 years.

While much of this increase can be attributed to population growth, the participation rate has also increased, from 62.1% in 2001–02 to 63.3% in 2009–10. This means that the number of people in the labour force has increased as a proportion of the total population aged 15 years and over. For males, the participation rate was 70.6% in 2010 compared to 56.4% for females. Between 2001–02 and 2009–10, the proportion of employed persons who worked full-time decreased from 73.5% to 70.5% while the proportion employed part-time increased from 26.5% to 29.5%.

PART-TIME WORKERS AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYED, By sex — NSW(a)

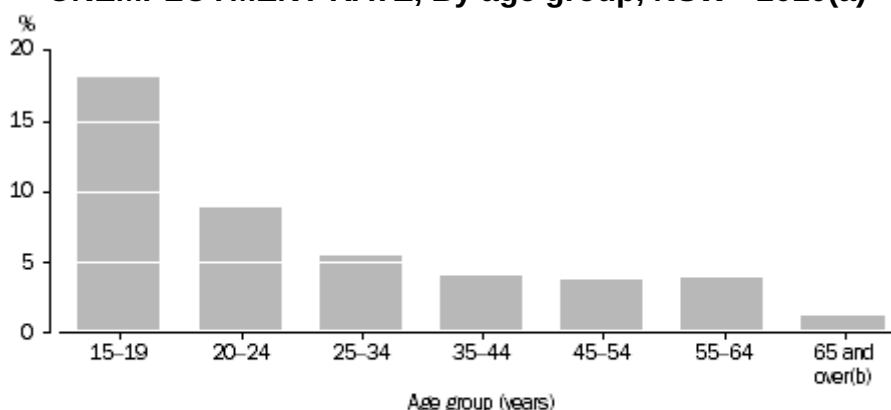


(a) Data are the average of the 12 months to June.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Over the period 2001–02 to 2007–08, the unemployment rate in NSW fell from 6.2% to 4.6% before rising to 5.7% in 2008–09 and 2009–10. Persons aged 15–19 years remain the age group with the highest level of unemployment (18.1%) in 2009–10, nearly double the rate for 20–24 year olds (8.9%). Leaving aside those aged above the retirement age of 65 years, the unemployment rate was lowest amongst 45–54 year olds (3.8%).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, By age group, NSW - 2010(a)



(a) Average of the 12 months to June.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Data is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

The labour force underutilisation as at August 2009 was 13.3%, up from 10.7% in 2008. The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

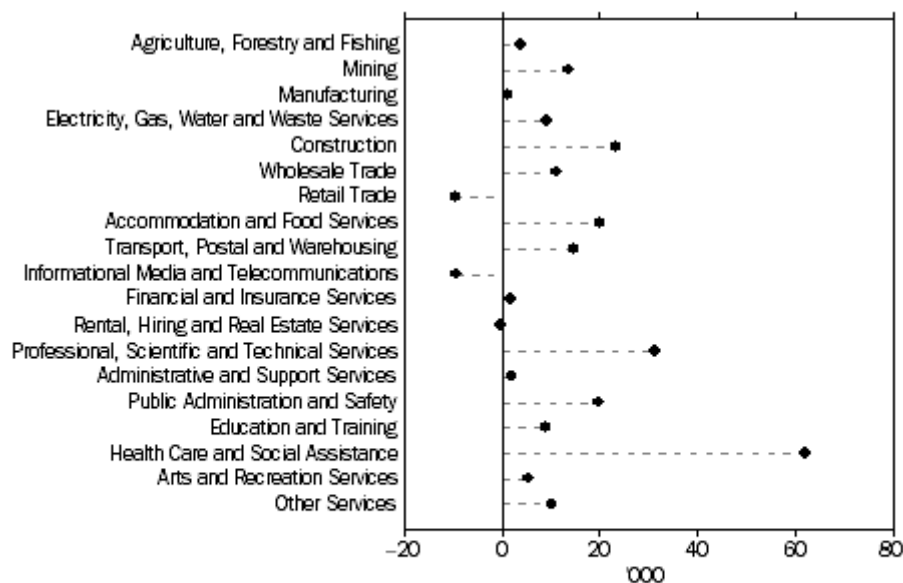
In 2009–10, across NSW, the highest rate of unemployment was recorded in the Canterbury-Bankstown Statistical Region (9.0%) and the lowest was recorded in the Central Northern Sydney Statistical Region (3.9%). Small area labour market statistics from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations for June 2010 revealed that the Local Government Area (LGA) with the highest estimated rate of unemployment in NSW was Central Darling (13.4%) followed by Bourke (12.6%), while the lowest estimated unemployment rates were found in Singleton (2.1%) and Woollahra (2.2%) LGAs.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Of the 3.5 million people employed in NSW in 2010, the Health Care and Social Assistance industry continues to employ the most people in NSW with 385,000 (or 11%) of persons employed in 2010. This was followed by the Retail Trade industry (365,000 persons, or 10.5%) and Manufacturing industry (306,000 persons, or 8.8%). Together, these industries employ almost one-third of all employed persons in NSW.

The industries that contributed the most to the increase in employed persons in NSW over the period 2006 to 2010 were Health Care and Social Assistance (29% contribution), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (14%) and Construction (11%). After reaching a peak of 400,000 employed persons in 2008, Retail Trade has suffered a decline of employment, to 385,000 persons in 2009 and 365,00 persons in 2010.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, Change between 2006—2010(a) - NSW

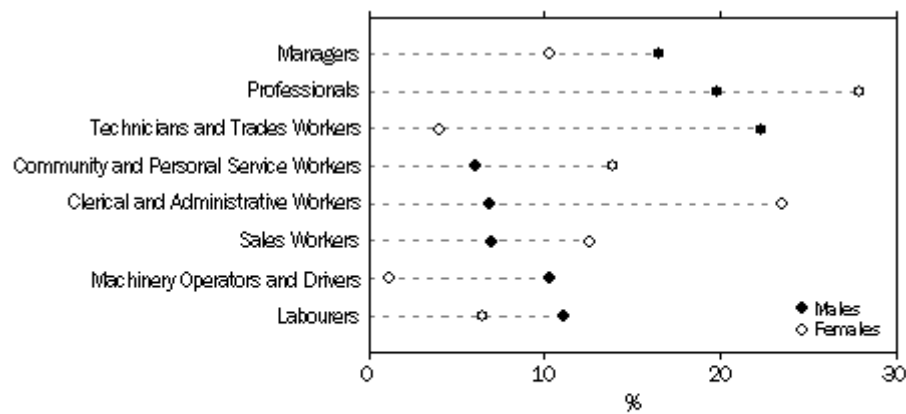


(a) Annual data is the average of the four quarters ending August, November, February and May. Based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

As at August 2010, 24% of all employed persons in NSW listed their occupation as Professional, followed by Clerical and Administrative Workers, Managers and Technicians and Trades workers (all 14%). Technicians and Trades Workers was the largest occupation for males (22%) whereas for females it was Professional (28%). Community and Personal Service workers made up the lowest proportion of employed males (6.1%) while the Machinery Operators and Drivers employed only 1.2% of females.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, by occupation and sex - NSW 2010 (a)(b)



(a) Data is at August.

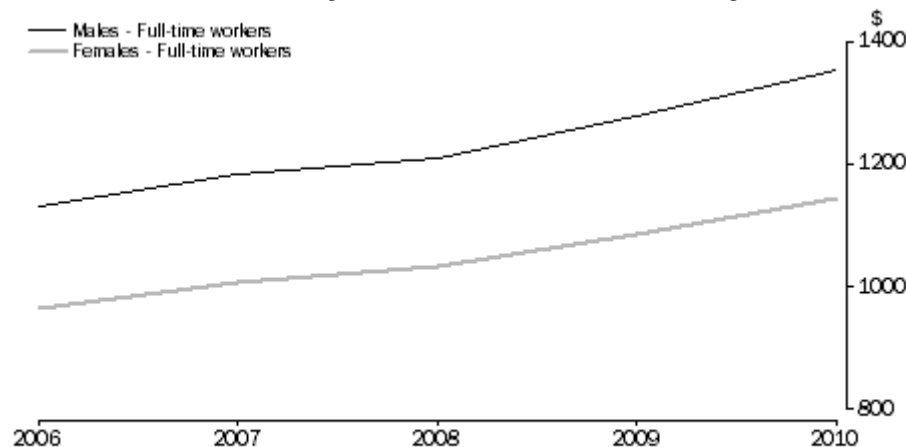
(b) Occupation is classified using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In trend terms, average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for adult full-time workers in NSW at May 2010 was \$1,275.10 per week, up from \$1,072.40 in 2006 (an increase of 18.9%). AWOTE for males was \$1,354.70 per week whilst for females it was \$1,145.70 per week, a ratio of 1:0.8. These differences partly reflect differences in distribution across industries and occupations.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, By sex, NSW - Adult ordinary time earnings: Trend(a)



(a) Data are at May.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT

The needs of an ageing population puts pressure on the capacity of government to adequately fund government payments, programs and services. Policies, particularly around taxation and superannuation, have been designed to encourage mature age workers to stay in the workforce for longer. However, many people look forward to retirement and often take the opportunity to reduce their participation in the labour force over a period of time, which is known as transitioning to retirement.

Between 2002 and 2010, the proportion of the population in the near retirement years (aged 55–64 years) participating in the workforce increased; the participation rate for males increased 8.8 percentage points (from 60.0% to 68.8%) while for females it rose 13.4

percentage points (from 37.7% to 51.1%).

However, of those persons aged 55–64 years who were employed, the proportion of males working full-time declined 2.4 percentage points (from 85.3% to 82.9%) while the proportion of males working part-time increased. In contrast, the proportion of females aged 55–64 years working full-time increased 4.6 percentage points (from 48.6% to 53.2%) while the proportion of females working part-time decreased.

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

[Australian Labour Market Statistics](#) (cat. no. 6105.0)

[Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6310.0)

[Forms of Employment, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6359.0)

[Industrial Disputes, Australia](#) (6321.0.55.001)

[Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

[Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0)

[Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6220.0)

[Small Area Labour Markets](#), Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

OTHER RELATED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

[Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\), 2006 \(Revision 1.0\)](#), (cat. no. 1292.0)

[Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations \(ANZSCO\), First Edition, Revision 1](#), (cat. no. 1220.0)

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

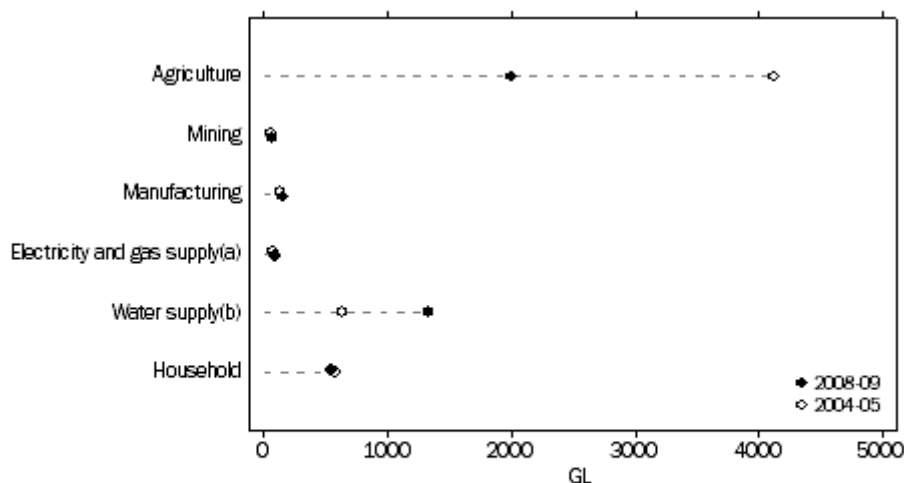
INTRODUCTION

Measuring environmental change is required to determine whether the quality and quantity of Australia's natural resources and environmental assets are improving or declining. It is also vital to assess whether actions undertaken to safeguard the environment are working effectively. Environmental progress equates to a reduction of threats to the environment and improvements in the health of our ecosystems. This includes the quality of the natural landscape (land, water, biodiversity), air and atmosphere, oceans and estuaries.

WATER USE

Water in Australia is a valuable resource, required for almost every industry, particularly agriculture, as well as drinking water and household use. In NSW, water consumption during 2008–09 was 4,562 GL compared to 5,922 GL in 2004–05, a decrease of 23%. In 2008–09, the Agriculture industry was the highest consumer with 2,001 GL or 44% of the total water consumption in NSW. This was followed by the Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry which consumed 1,329 GL (29%), mostly due to losses of water in distribution. Households were also significant consumers of water, accounting for 536 GL or 12% of total NSW water consumption.

WATER CONSUMPTION, NSW–2004–05 and 2008–09



(a) The majority of water used by this industry is in-stream and is often used again downstream by other water users.

(b) Includes sewerage and drainage services, and water losses.

Source: Water Account, Australia (cat. no. 4610.0).

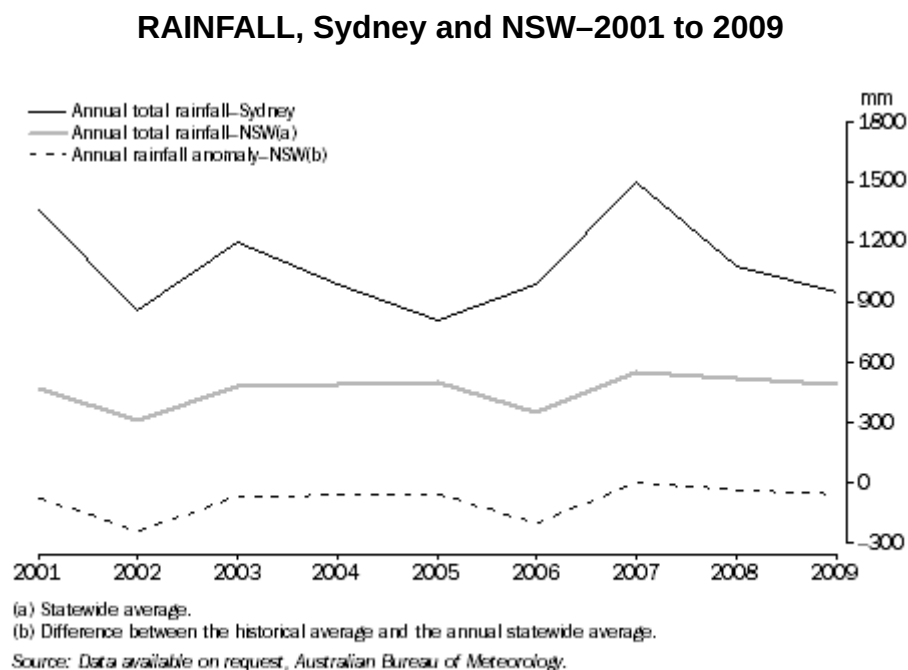
The 2010 ABS Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation of Australian Households Survey revealed that mains water is the most common source of water for NSW households—some 95% of NSW households reported sourcing their water from the mains/town water supplies. Nearly all households in Sydney (98%) were connected to mains/town water, compared with 89% of households outside Sydney. Of the 2.2 million NSW households living in a dwelling suitable for a rainwater tank, 24% reported that their dwelling had a rainwater tank installed. A greater proportion of dwellings in areas outside

Sydney had a rainwater tank (33%) compared to those in Sydney (16%).

CLIMATE INDICATORS

Water supply and use in Australia needs to be viewed in the context of Australia's climate. According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Seasonal Climate Summary for NSW](#), Winter 2010 produced a colder and wetter than average season. This is the first time NSW has experienced above average winter rainfall since 2005. NSW experienced it's coldest winter since 1998 on the basis of statewide average maximum temperatures, with below to very much below average temperatures recorded across much of NSW. This is the first time since 1998 that NSW has experienced winter maximums that were below the historical average and it was the 16th coolest winter on record for NSW.

The statewide annual average rainfall for 2009 (the latest calendar year for which data was available at the time of publication) was 497 mm, which is below the Bureau of Meteorology's [historical average of 553 mm](#). The Bureau stated that an [El Niño](#) event contributed to the dry conditions experienced in the second half of the year. In 2002 and 2006, there were major rainfall anomalies in NSW, with rainfall levels falling below the long-term average by 241 mm and 201 mm respectively. Sydney recorded a higher annual rainfall (956 mm) than the state average in 2009.



According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Annual Climate Summary for NSW](#), 2009 (the latest calendar year for which data was available at the time of publication) was the warmest year on record for NSW. The Bureau stated that the very high temperatures experienced throughout the second half of 2009 were likely due to the influence of the 2009 [El Niño](#) combined with the background, long-term warming that has been observed across Australia since the start of last century. These extremely warm conditions also contributed to NSW in 2009 recording the warmest winter and warmest spring on record. The statewide average maximum temperature for 2009 was 25.3°C which is above the Bureau of Meteorology's [historical average for the state](#) of 23.9°C. Minimum temperatures were also above average with NSW recording an average of 11.9°C which is above the Bureau of Meteorology's [historical average for the state](#) of 10.7°C.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Annual Climate Summary for Sydney for 2009](#),

Sydney (Observatory Hill) experienced generally warm days during 2009. The average annual maximum (daytime) temperature was 22.9°C which is above the historical annual average for Sydney (22.0°C) and the average minimum (night-time) temperature was 15.2°C which is well above the historical average during 2009 (14.0°C).

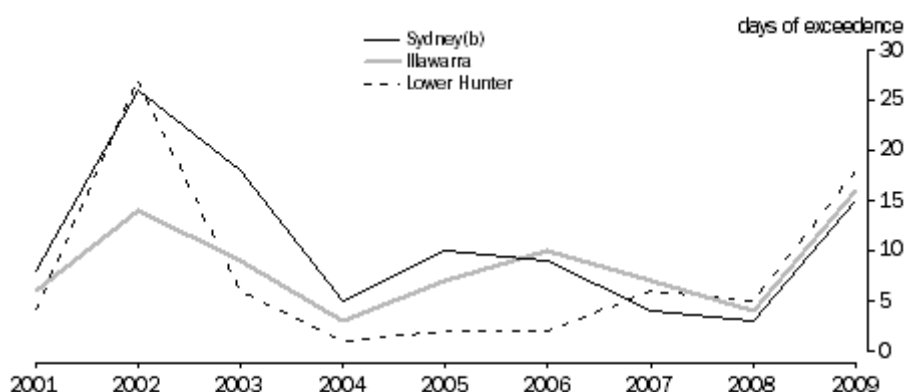
AIR QUALITY

Air quality has direct impacts on human health and enjoyment of life. Poor air quality has a range of negative impacts: it can cause health problems, damage infrastructure, reduce crop yields and harm flora and fauna. Air quality can be poorer in urban areas. The Ambient Air Quality National Environment Protection Measure (AAQ NEPM) (see [Glossary](#)) sets the maximum number of days on which a relevant standard (a specified concentration of the pollutant) may be exceeded. NSW consistently meets the goals for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and lead, however ozone and airborne particles continue to be problematic.

Airborne particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres PM_{10} can affect human health. Airborne particles may be solid matter (such as dust, dirt or soot) or liquid droplets. These particles result from both natural and human sources. Natural sources include bushfires, dust storms, pollens and sea spray. Human activities that create airborne particles include motor vehicle emissions, industrial processes, use of unpaved roads and using woodheaters.

The NEPM goal is that by 2008 the particulate matter standard would not be exceeded on more than five days per year. In most years between 2001 and 2009, the number of days on which the PM_{10} standard was exceeded in NSW's three most populated areas, Sydney (excluding Campbelltown), Illawarra and Lower Hunter was on average below 10 per year. However, there were sharp rises in the number of exceedence days in 2002 and 2009, mainly due to the occurrence of severe forest fires and dust storms.

NUMBER OF DAYS THE PARTICULATE CONCENTRATION STANDARD WAS EXCEEDED(a), SELECTED AREAS, NSW



(a) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres can affect human health. The National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) for Ambient Air Quality sets a standard for PM_{10} of 50 micrograms per cubic metre ($\mu g/m^3$) averaged over 24 hours.
(b) Excluding Campbelltown.

Note: "Days of exceedence" refers to the number of days in which average PM_{10} concentrations exceeded the NEPM standard. See Glossary for details on National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) for Ambient Air Quality.

Source: Data available on request, NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

Ozone is present in the upper atmosphere (stratosphere) and the lower atmosphere (troposphere). The ozone in the stratosphere (the 'ozone layer') protects human, animal and

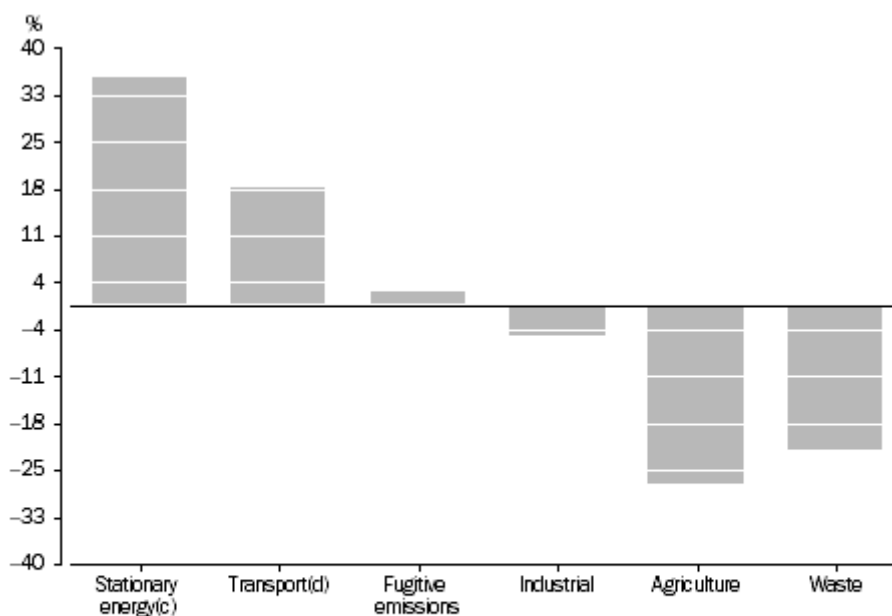
plant health by reducing the levels of damaging UV-B radiation reaching the Earth's surface. In contrast, ozone at ground level is an air pollutant that is harmful to human health and vegetation.

The AAQ NEPM sets two standards for ozone: a 1-hour standard of 0.10 parts per million (ppm) and a 4-hour standard of 0.08 ppm. The goal is that by 2008 these standards would be exceeded on no more than one day per year. In Sydney the four-hour standard has been exceeded on more than one day every year since 2001, with 21 exceeding days in 2001 and 14 exceeding days in 2002 and 2004. The Illawarra has had fewer exceeding days over the period, while the Lower Hunter has not had a single exceeding day between 2001 and 2009.

GREENHOUSE GASES

In NSW in 2008, net greenhouse emissions (excluding emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)) totalled 156.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, an increase of 12% from 1990 levels. The Stationary Energy sector (mainly electricity generation) is a major contributor to greenhouse gases and accounted for over half (52%) of the total net emissions in 2008. This sector also recorded the largest increase in greenhouse gas emissions over time (up 35% on 1990 levels). In contrast the Agriculture and Waste sectors had declines of 28% and 23% respectively between 1990 and 2008.

CHANGE IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, By sector, NSW–1990 to 2008(a)(b)



(a) Estimates are for year ended 30 June.

(b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis and are reported as CO₂ - equivalent.

(c) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy sector.

(d) Excludes Military Transport emissions.

Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of Climate Change, State Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) accounted for nearly three-quarters (70%) of net greenhouse gas emissions in 2008 (excluding emissions from LULUCF) while methane (CH₄) contributed nearly one-quarter (24%). Between 1990 and 2008 carbon dioxide emissions (excluding emissions from LULUCF) increased by 26% while methane emissions declined by 17%.

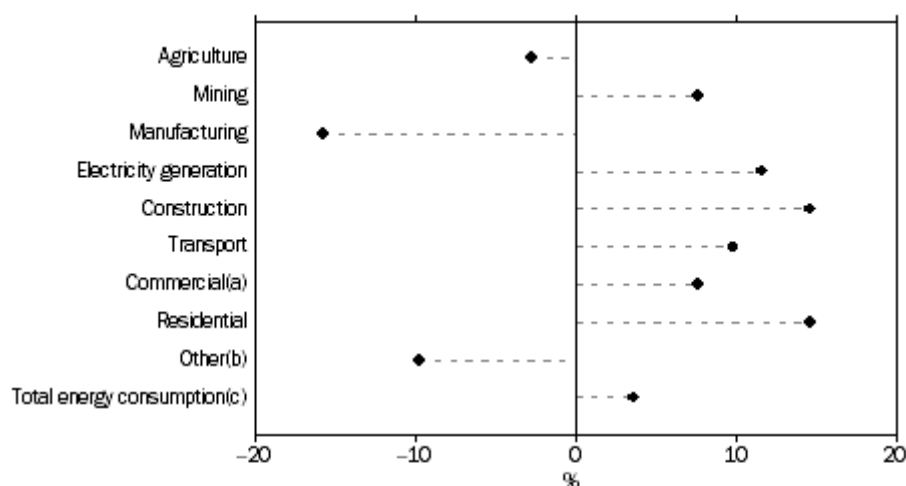
ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy significantly contributes to all sectors of the economy, including supplying power to

households and industry.

Between 2003–04 and 2008–09, total energy consumption in NSW and the ACT increased by 3.6%. The overall increase was due to increased energy consumption by several sectors including Construction (up 15%), Residential (up 15%), Electricity generation (up 12%), Transport (up 9.8%), Mining (up 7.6%) and Commercial (up 7.6%). Conversely, sectors such as Manufacturing and Agriculture recorded decreases in energy consumption during the period (down 16% and 2.8% respectively).

CHANGE IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, By sector, NSW and ACT–2003–04 to 2008–09



(a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and the water, sewerage and drainage industries.

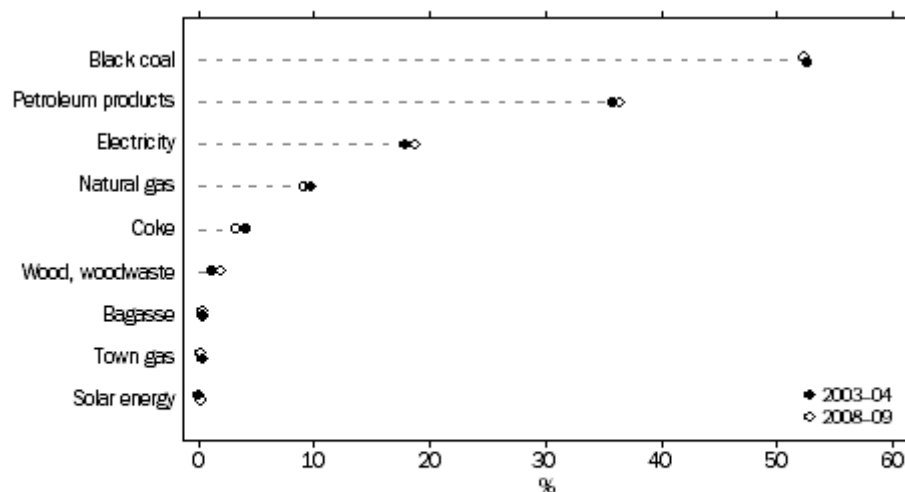
(b) Includes consumption of lubricants and greases, bitumen and solvents, as well as energy consumption in the gas production and distribution industries.

(c) Total energy consumption is a net concept. To avoid double counting, the energy used to produce energy products (consumed in other sectors) does not count towards the estimate of total energy consumed in the sector where the products are produced. For example, in the electricity generation sector, total energy consumption comprises fuel inputs of all types less the amount of electricity produced. The primary energy that is transformed to electricity is then largely consumed by end users such as the transport and residential sectors.

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics–Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australian energy statistics - Australian energy update 2010 - Australian energy production, consumption and trade, 1973-74 to 2008-09.

Most energy consumed in NSW in 2008–09 comes from non-renewable fossil fuels, the main sources being black coal (52%) and petroleum products (36%). Between 2003–04 and 2008–09, there was a three-fold increase in the energy consumption fuelled by solar energy (317%) however it was from a very low base (0.6 petajoules in 2003–04) and in 2008–09 solar energy still only contributed 0.2% of total NSW energy consumption.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, By fuel type, NSW and ACT–2003–04 and 2008–09



Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics – Bureau of Rural Sciences, *Australian energy statistics - Australian energy update 2010 - Australian energy production, consumption and trade, 1973-74 to 2008-09*.

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

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Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), [Australian Energy National and State Projections to 2029-30](#)

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics – Bureau of Rural Sciences, [Australian energy statistics - Australian energy update 2010 - Australian energy production, consumption and trade, 1973-74 to 2008-09](#)

Australian Bureau of Meteorology <<http://www.bom.gov.au>>

Australian Government Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, [State Greenhouse Gas Inventory](#)

[Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation](#) (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001)

[Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Mar 2006](#) (cat. no. 4602.0)

[Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Mar 2007](#) (cat. no. 4602.0)

[Environmental Issues: Water use and Conservation, Mar 2010](#) (cat. no. 4602.0.55.003)

[Environmental Views and Behaviour](#) (cat. no. 4626.0.55.001)

[Land Management and Farming in Australia](#) (cat. no. 4627.0)

National Forest Inventory, [Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2008](#), Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra

National Forest Inventory, [National Plantation Inventory](#), Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra 2001-2008

[Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms](#) (cat. no. 4620.0)

NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
<<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au>>

Schedules 1, 1A & 2: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No. 101, and Schedules 4, 4A & 5: Fisheries Management Act 1994 No. 38

Water Account, Australia, 2004-05 (cat. no. 4610.0)

Water Account, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4610.0)

Water Use on Australian Farms (cat. no. 4618.0)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

NSW State of the Environment Report

NSW State Plan

Education and Training



EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

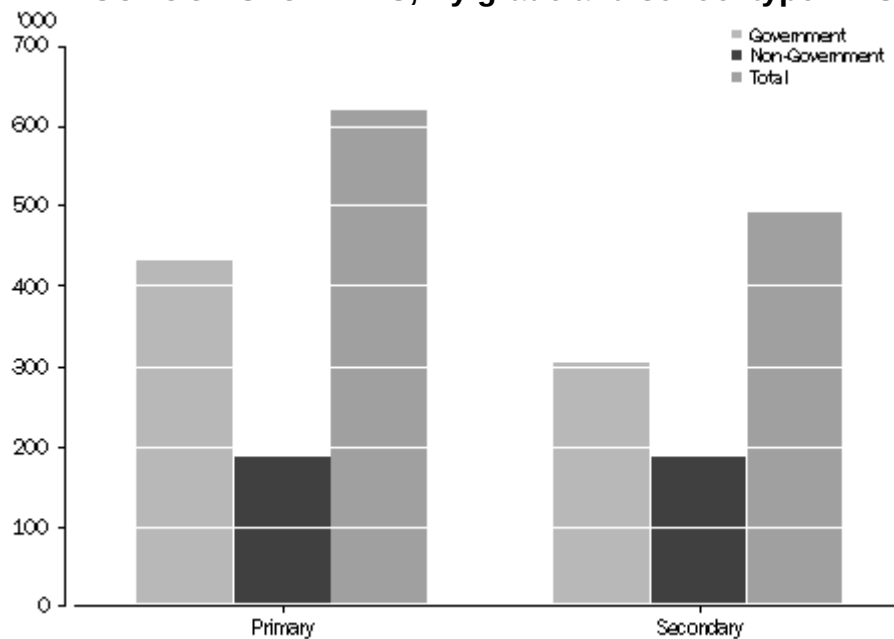
INTRODUCTION

Educational opportunities and attainment contribute positively to employment and community outcomes. Education is received through three formal sectors - schooling, vocational education and training, and higher education. Non-formal education also takes place outside of these institutions and is a life-long process; for example, on-the-job training in the workplace and self-directed learning.

EDUCATION IN NSW

There were 1.1 million full-time school students in NSW in 2009. Of those, 56% (or 619,000 persons) were primary school students, and the remaining 44% (492,000 persons) were secondary school students. Of all full-time students in NSW, 375,000 (or 34%) were in non-government schools. The actual number of full-time students in non-government schools does not differ significantly between Primary and Secondary schools, however, students in non-government schools make up a larger proportion of all students in Secondary schools than Primary schools (38% versus 30%) due to there being less students overall in Secondary schools. The overall apparent retention rate of all full-time students from year 7 to year 12 was 71%. The retention rate was higher amongst females (77%) than males (66%), and amongst non-government students (80%) compared to government students (66%).

FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By grade and school type – NSW 2009



Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Generally, Local Government Areas (LGAs) with a large number of usually resident 5-19 year-olds (the closest approximation of school ages for which figures are available from Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3235.0)) also had a large number of full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolments for both government and non-government schools. For example, Blacktown had the largest Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of 5-19 year olds (68,000 persons) and also had the largest number of FTE enrolments (54,000). However some LGAs had more FTE students than the usually resident population of 5-19 year olds, indicating that students were travelling to schools outside of their home LGA. Some examples of these LGAs were North Sydney with a ratio of 2.35 FTE enrolments for every usually resident 5-19 year old, Hunters Hill (ratio of 1.41), Burwood (ratio of 1.41) and Marrickville (ratio of 1.24). Some rural LGAs also had very low ratios of FTE enrolments compared to their ERP, such as Conargo (ratio of 0.22) and Jerilderie (ratio of 0.24), indicating residents were leaving their home area to go to school.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

Of the 1.1 million full time students in NSW in 2009, 4.2% (46,500 persons) identified as Indigenous. Whilst the majority of full-time Indigenous students (87%) are enrolled in Government schools, the number of Indigenous full-time students enrolled in non-government schools has increased 9.6% since 2008 (although given the comparatively low enrolments, this only equates to an extra 500 Indigenous students). The apparent retention rate of Indigenous students from year 7 to year 12 was 37%, compared with 73% for non-Indigenous students. The apparent retention rate for Indigenous students from year 7 to 10 is much higher, at 88% (versus 98% for non-Indigenous students).

LGAs in NSW with a high proportion of FTE Indigenous students enrolled in government schools were Brewarrina (96%), Central Darling (74%) and Coonamble (60%) while the highest proportion of FTE Indigenous enrolments in non-government schools were found in Bourke and Walgett (both 54%).

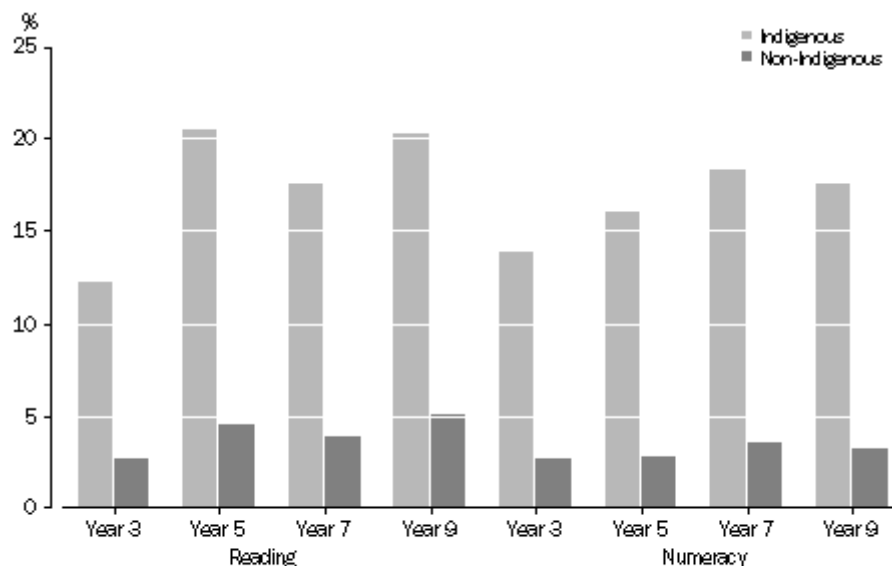
LITERACY AND NUMERACY

Since 2008, all students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 have sat national literacy and numeracy tests every year (prior to this each state had a set of tests that were equivalised to national

standards). There are five separate tests covering four domains of literacy (reading; writing; grammar and punctuation; and spelling) and a numeracy test. The tests are designed so that scores are directly comparable across time. Scores are divided into 10 bands that represent increasing levels of achievement. Students are deemed to be either above, at or below the national minimum standard based on which band their test scores fall into. The band which represents the minimum standard is higher in each grade to reflect greater expectations in performance as students progress through schooling. NSW generally has high participation rates in the tests, for example, in 2008 and 2009 the participation rate for students in years 3, 5 and 7 was between 97%-98%, which tails off slightly to between 94%-95% in year 9. Although, it should be noted that it will be several more years before any comprehensive analysis of trends in the data can be done.

One of the benefits of the standardised testing is that it can highlight groups or areas which are not performing as well as others. For example, in NSW, across all grades and domains, a greater proportion of Indigenous students were below the national minimum standard than non-Indigenous students.

STUDENTS PERFORMING BELOW THE NATIONAL MINIMUM STANDARD IN READING AND NUMERACY(a), By grade and Indigenous status, NSW 2009

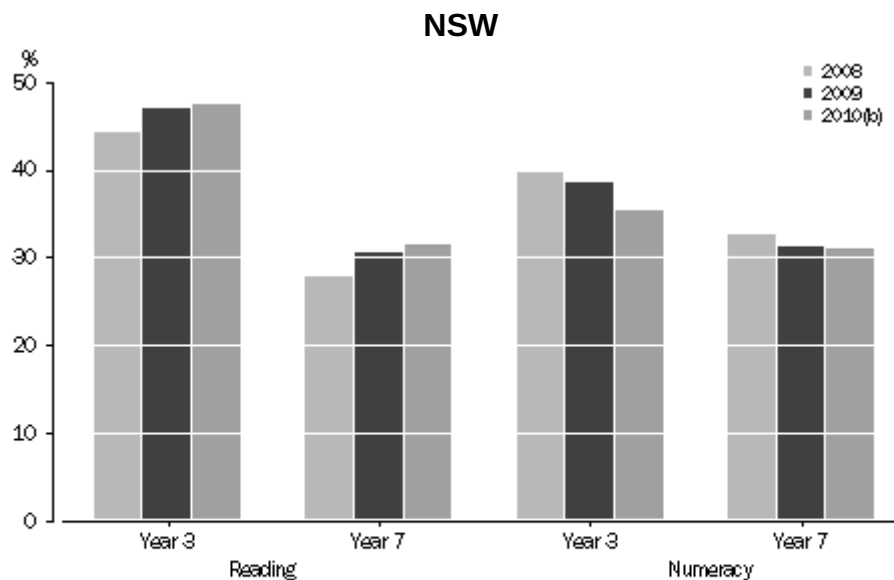


(a) This data represents the percentage of students performing below the National minimum standard (excluding exempt students) as based on National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) results.
Source: MCEECDYA, National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy, 2009.

Preliminary results for 2010 in NSW indicated that in most cases, the mean scores for students in 2010 were not significantly different from those achieved in 2008 or 2009. The exceptions to this were: the Year 3 mean score for reading (significantly higher in 2010 than in 2008); the Year 3 mean score for writing (significantly higher in 2010 than in 2009); the Year 3 mean score for spelling (significantly lower in 2010 than 2009); and the Year 5 mean score for numeracy (significantly higher in 2010 than 2008).

Testing can also highlight students achieving well in excess of the minimum standard. One of the NSW State Plan measures is to increase the percentage of students in the top two performing bands across all grades and tests. In 2010, 48% of all Year 3 students achieved results in the top two bands for reading as did 36% of students for numeracy. For Year 7 students the percentages were 32% for reading and 31% for numeracy.

STUDENTS PERFORMING IN THE TOP TWO BANDS(a), By selected characteristics,



(a) This data represents the percentage of students achieving in the top two reported bands for each grade as based on National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) results.
 (b) 2010 data is preliminary and may change when the full report on the 2010 NAPLAN results is released in December 2010.

Source: MCEECDYA, National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, NAPLAN Summary Report, 2010.

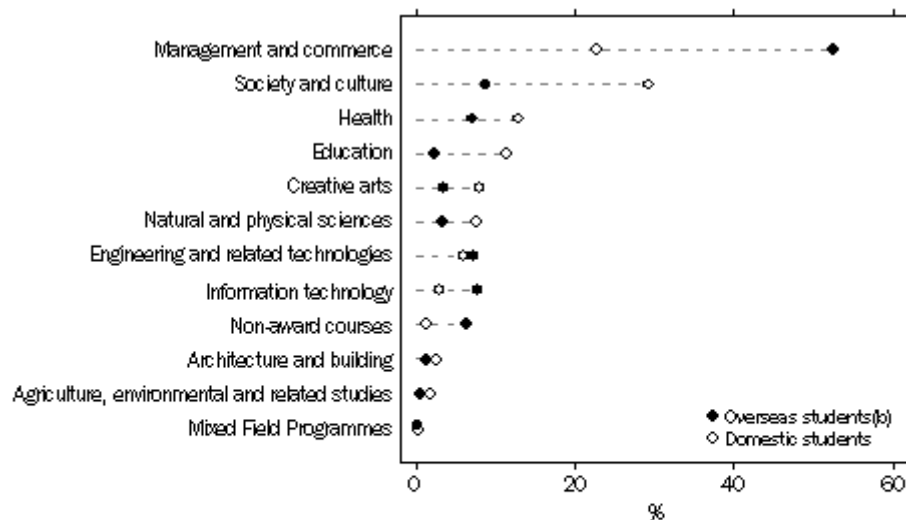
HIGHER EDUCATION

According to the 2009 Survey of Education and Work, 13% more persons aged 15-24 years are participating in education at a higher education institution than in the previous year. Overall, 62% of persons aged 15-24 years are enrolled in an educational institution (including schools). Of those not participating in education, 75% were employed and a further 13% were unemployed (the remaining 12% were not in the labour force). The proportion of unemployed 15-24 year olds (13%) was higher than in 2008 (9%).

In 2009 over half of all persons in NSW aged 15-64 years (57%) held a non-school qualification and a further 21% had completed either Year 11 or 12. As at May 2009, over 1.1 million people (25% of 15-64 year olds) in NSW held a Bachelor's degree or higher qualification and a further 700,000 (15% of 15-64 year olds) held a Certificate III or IV qualification.

In 2008, 333,000 persons were enrolled in universities in NSW of whom 77,000, or almost one-quarter (23%), were overseas students. Over one-quarter of domestic students (26%) were enrolled in post-graduate courses, compared to 40% of overseas students. Over half (52%) of all overseas students were enrolled in a course related to management and commerce, compared with 23% of domestic students. The most popular field of study for domestic students was society and culture (29% of enrolments) which was also the second most popular (9% of enrolments) for overseas students. These percentages are broadly similar to those found in 2004.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By field of study and student type(a), NSW — 2008



(a) Data does not sum to 100% as students may undertake 'double' degrees with different majors in different fields.

(b) An overseas student is a student studying with an Australian Higher Education Provider who is not an Australian citizen, a New Zealand citizen or the holder of a permanent visa.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations; *Students, Selected Higher Education Statistics*.

APPRENTICES, TRAINEES AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STUDENTS

In the year ending December 2009, 85,000 students commenced training as an apprentice or trainee in NSW. Of these commencements, 25% were in the occupational field of study of Clerical and administrative workers and a further 23% were in the field of Technicians and trade workers. Students in these fields of study also made up 18% and 38% respectively of students still in training as at December 2009 (139,000 persons in total), and 24% and 26% respectively of completions (48,300 persons in total) during 2009.

There were over half a million (550,000) Vocational Education and Training (VET) students in 2009, representing a similar number to previous years. The large majority (86%) of VET students undertook their study part-time. The most popular field of education for VET students was Management and commerce (22% of students) and Engineering and related technologies (13%). Just over one-half (54%) of VET students were aged 25 years or over.

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Survey of Education and Work](#)

[Adult Learning, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4229.0)

[Adult Literacy and Life Skills](#) (cat. no. 4228.0)

[Childhood Education and Care, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4402.0)

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations; [Students, Selected Higher Education Statistics](#).

MCEECDYA; [National Assessment Program: Literacy and Numeracy - Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy](#).

National Centre for Vocational Educational Research Ltd.; [National VET Provider Collection](#)

National Centre for Vocational Educational Research Ltd.; [Apprentices and Trainee Collection](#)

National Indigenous Preschool Census; [National Preschool Census](#)

[NSW Department of Education and Training](#); Government Schools Census

[Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009](#) (cat. no. 3235.0)

[Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0)

Housing



HOUSING

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

Housing satisfies a fundamental human need for shelter, privacy and security. Having a suitable place to live is a key component of people's identity and wellbeing. Housing also impacts upon the economy with its influence on investment levels, interest rates, building activity and employment. Likewise, home ownership can provide financial benefits to the owner in that it represents the accumulation of wealth.

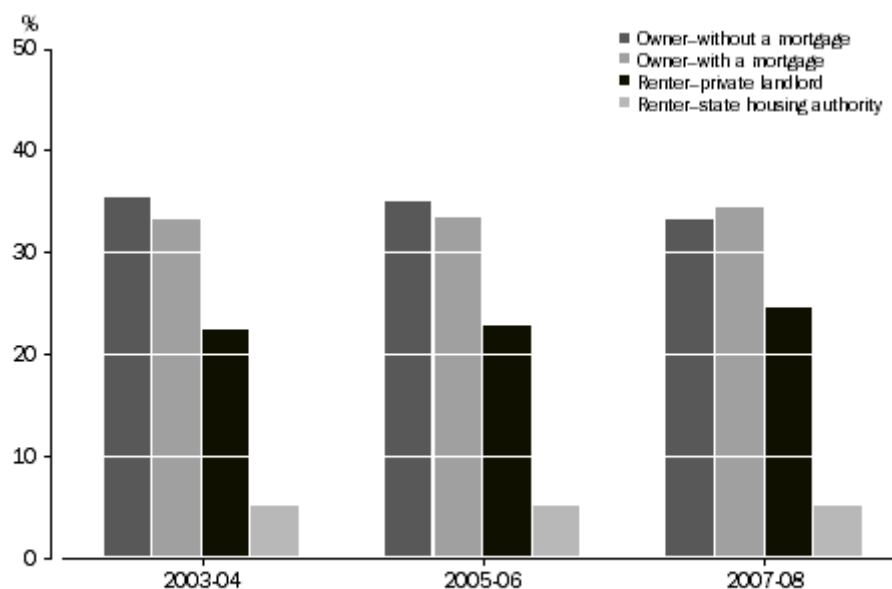
DWELLING STRUCTURE

According to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing there were 2.5 million occupied private dwellings in NSW. Of these, 70% were separate houses, 19% were flats, units or apartments and 10% were semi-detached, row/terrace or townhouses. The average number of bedrooms for each dwelling was 3.0 and the average household size was 2.6 persons.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

The 2007–08 Survey of Income and Housing showed that over two-thirds of NSW households owned their own home, either with a mortgage (34%) or without (33%) while one-quarter of households were renting privately. In 2003–04 the respective proportions were 33%, 35% and 22%.

HOUSING TENURE, NSW



Note: No survey was conducted in 2004-05 and 2006-07.

Source: Housing Occupancy and Costs (cat. no. 4130.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS INCOME, MEDIAN RATIO

From the 2007–08 Survey of Income and Housing, the median ratio of housing costs as a proportion of gross household income was calculated for households of different tenure types in Sydney, the Balance of NSW and NSW overall. While this analysis focuses on the median ratios it should be noted that the income and housing costs underlying the ratios vary considerably between households of different tenure types (see Table 3 of the [Housing Datacube](#) for details).

The survey showed that the ratio of median weekly housing costs to median gross weekly household income was 14% for all households in NSW, compared to 16% for Sydney households and 10% for households in the Balance of NSW.

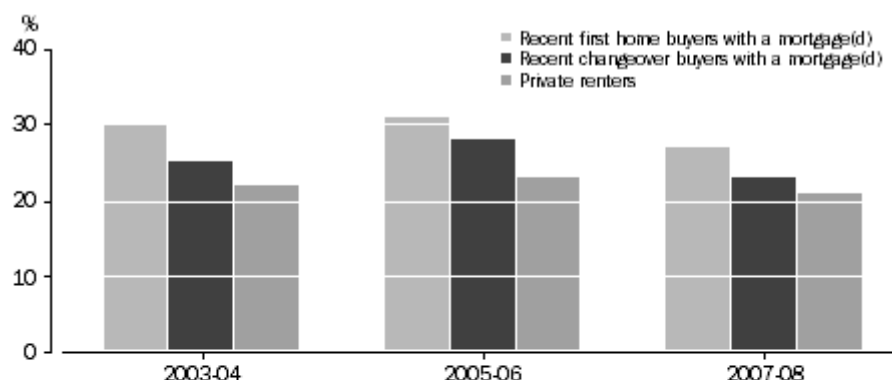
The ratio of median weekly housing costs to median gross weekly household income was lowest among NSW home owners without a mortgage (3%) and this ratio was the same in both Sydney and the Balance of NSW.

For all recent home buyers with a mortgage in Sydney - that is, those who purchased their first home or changed their home in the last three years - median housing costs as a proportion of their median gross household income was 27%, slightly higher than for households in the Balance of NSW (25%). While the ratio of housing costs to income for all recent home buyers with a mortgage remained consistent for Sydney households between 2003–04 and 2007–08 (both 27%), for households in the Balance of NSW it grew from 20% to 25%.

The ratio of median housing costs to median household income for recent first home buyers with a mortgage in Sydney was 27% in 2007–08, lower than the ratio of 30% in 2003–04. In contrast, the ratio for recent first home buyers with a mortgage in the Balance of NSW increased from 23% to 28% over the same period.

The median housing costs as a proportion of median gross household income for private renters in Sydney and Balance of NSW in 2007–08 (both 21%) have remained relatively steady since 2003–04.

HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a)(b)(c)– Median ratio, Sydney



(a) Comparisons between different tenures should be made with caution—see the Explanatory Notes of Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4130.0).

(b) Excludes households with nil or negative total income.

(c) Estimates for 2007-08 are not directly comparable with those of previous cycles due to improvements to the collection of income in 2007-08. Estimates for 2003-04 and 2005-06 have been recompiled to reflect the new measures of income where data are available to support this calculation. For further information see Paragraph 9 of the explanatory notes in the Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4130.0).

(d) Households which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed.

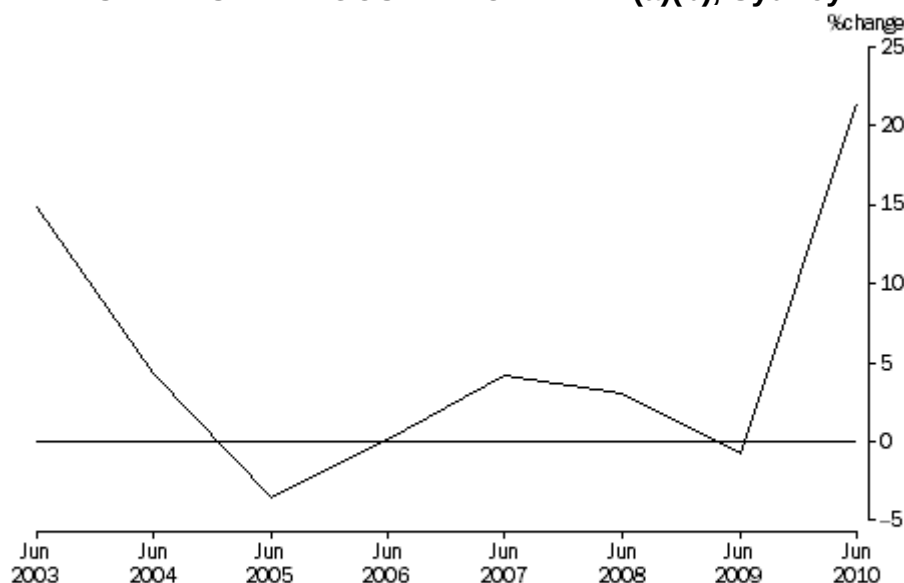
Note: No survey was conducted in 2004-05 and 2006-07.

Source: Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4130.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

HOUSING PRICES

The preliminary price index for established houses (see [Glossary](#)) in Sydney recorded a large annual increase, up 21% in the June quarter 2010, compared to a slight annual decrease in June quarter 2008 (down 0.8%). The movement through the year to June quarter 2010 (up 21%) was the largest year to June increase in the series which commenced in 2002.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a)(b), Sydney



(a) Reference period is June quarter. Base of index is 2003-04 = 100.0.

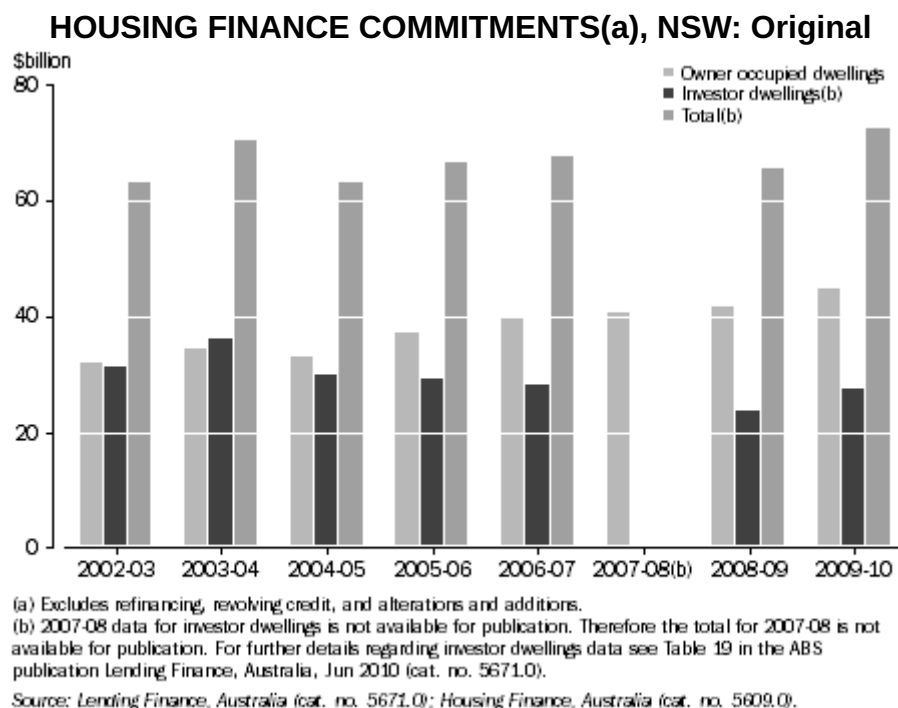
(b) Data for 2010 are preliminary.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

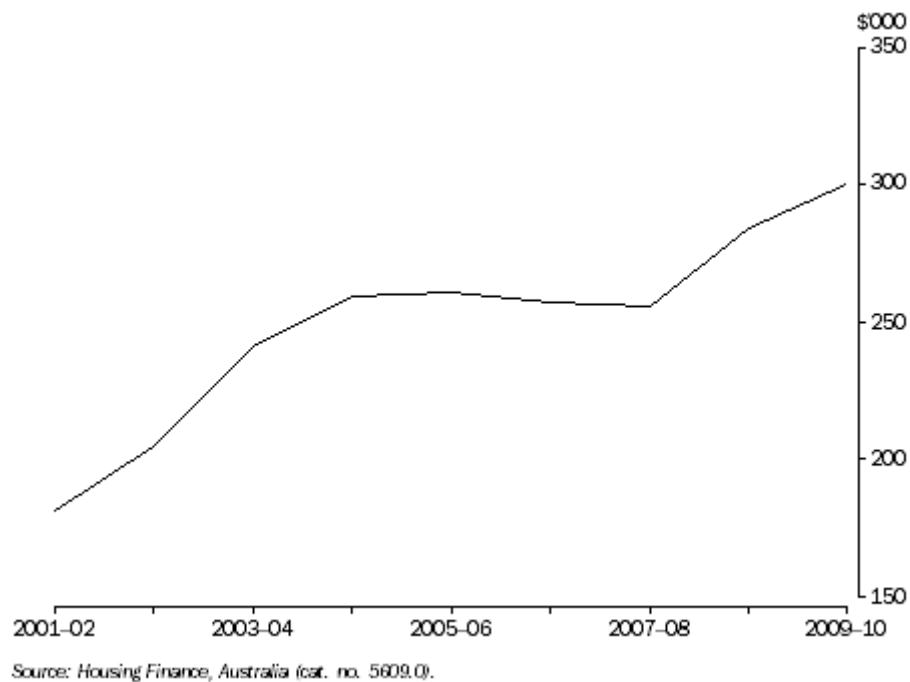
Housing market demand can be reflected in the value of housing finance commitments, that is, mortgages. The combined value of new housing finance commitments (both owner occupiers and investors) was \$72.2 billion in 2009–10, an increase of 10% from the previous year and the highest value since the peak of 2003–04 (\$70.4 billion). These changing levels of finance commitments reflect the pattern of movement in the established house price index in Sydney.

Since 2004–05, the value of new finance commitments for owner occupied households in NSW has grown at a relatively steady rate to \$44.8 billion in 2009–10. In contrast, the value of investor dwelling commitments grew more rapidly to a peak in of \$36.0 billion in 2003–04 (representing over 50% of the value of commitments), declined to 36% of commitments in 2008–09 and then increased to \$27.4 billion (38%) in 2009–10.



In 2009–10 the average home loan commitment for NSW first home buyers was \$300,300, an increase of 5.9% over the previous year and 66% from 2001–02.

FIRST HOME BUYER FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Average loan size, NSW: Original



SALES AND RENTS (Footnote 1)

Housing NSW publishes statistics on both the value of weekly rents for new bonds and the median sales prices for strata and non-strata dwellings in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) within the Sydney Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR). The Sydney GMR is a combined area consisting of the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD.

In the year to March 2010, the median sales prices for non-strata dwellings and strata dwellings in NSW recorded annual increases of 17% and 14% respectively. During the same period, the median sales prices for non-strata dwellings and strata dwellings in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) recorded annual increases of 26% and 15% respectively.

In the year to March 2010, the median sales price for non-strata dwellings in the Sydney GMR recorded annual increases in all of the 51 LGAs, with an average increase of 16%. Some 19 LGAs had a higher than average increase, with Strathfield recording the largest annual increase (59%), while Mosman recording the smallest annual increase (0.9%). The median sales price for strata dwellings in the year to March 2010 increased by an average 11% across Sydney GMR LGAs. Again, 19 LGAs had an above average increase, with Manly recording the largest annual increase of 37%.

Median weekly rents for new bonds are recorded for flats and units with one or two bedrooms and separate houses with two or three bedrooms. In the year to June 2010, NSW recorded annual increases for the median weekly rents for each one bedroom flats/units (4.5%), two bedroom flats/units (5.7%), two bedroom separate houses (8.0%) and three bedroom separate houses (6.7%). During the same period, Sydney Statistical Division (SD) recorded annual increases for the median weekly rents for each one bedroom flats/units (5.4%), two bedroom flats/units (5.0%), two bedroom separate houses (6.5%) and three bedroom separate houses (8.6%).

In the year to June 2010, 17 LGAs in the Sydney GMR recorded a 10% or more annual increase in the median weekly rent of a one bedroom flat/unit, as did 13 LGAs for the median weekly rent of a two bedroom flat/unit. Wyong and Hawkesbury LGAs recorded the largest annual increase for two bedroom flats and units in Sydney GMR LGAs (respectively,

19.3% and 19.0%). For the year to June 2010, 11 LGAs recorded increases of 10% or more in the median weekly rent of two bedroom houses, while 20 LGAs recorded annual increases of 10% or more in the median weekly rent of three bedroom houses.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Housing NSW provides housing assistance to people who are on low incomes and who meet the needs assessment criteria. As at 30 June 2009, there were 122,600 public housing rental properties in NSW. Blacktown LGA had the most public rental properties (9,600 properties or 7.9% of all public rental properties), followed by Sydney LGA (8,700 properties or 7.1%) and Wollongong (6,600 properties or 5.4%).

At 30 June 2009, there were 230,000 persons (117,300 households) living in NSW public housing. The LGAs with the highest number of persons living in public housing were:

- Blacktown with 23,400 persons (10.2% of all persons living in public housing in NSW) constituting 9,400 households (8.0% of all tenant households living in public housing in NSW);
- Campbelltown with 16,400 persons (7.1% of all persons living in public housing in NSW) constituting 6,100 households (5.2% of all tenant households living in public housing in NSW); and
- Sydney with 12,400 persons (5.4% of all persons living in public housing in NSW) constituting 8,500 households (7.2% of all tenant households living in public housing in NSW).

While the high-ranking proportions of public housing tenants and households in Blacktown and Wollongong LGAs are commensurate with their population sizes (respectively first and third largest in NSW at 30 June 2009) the level of tenants and households in Sydney and Campbelltown LGAs are higher than their population ranking (ninth and fifteenth largest in NSW respectively).

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Census of Population and Housing](#)

[Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless](#) (cat. no. 2050.0)

[House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0)

[Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

Housing NSW, [2008-09 Annual Report](#)

Housing NSW, [NSW Public Housing Data Collection](#)

Housing NSW, [Rent and Sales Report](#)

[Housing Occupancy and Costs](#) (cat. no. 4130.0)

[Lending Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5671.0)

Reserve Bank Bulletin, Table F5, [Indicator Lending Rates](#)

[Residential and Workplace Mobility, and Implications for Travel: NSW and Vic.](#) (cat. no. 3240.0)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

[Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0)

[Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

Footnote 1 For confidentiality, rents and sale prices in any geographical area where the number of new bonds or sales is 10 or less properties are not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated. Statistics calculated from samples of sizes between 10 and 30 are treated with caution, particularly when assessing annual changes. For more details and reporting methods of Sales and Rent data see the Explanatory Notes of [Housing NSW, Rent & Sales Report No. 92](#).

National Comparisons



NATIONAL COMPARISONS

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

The national comparisons table presents data for Australia and all the States and Territories. It is intended to complement the other chapters in this publication by providing a national perspective to a number of key indicators.

Commentary on each of the following topics is provided separately:

- Crime and Justice
- Economic Activity
- Education and Training
- Environment
- Family and Community
- Health
- Household Economic Resources
- Housing
- Population
- Transport
- Work.

Population

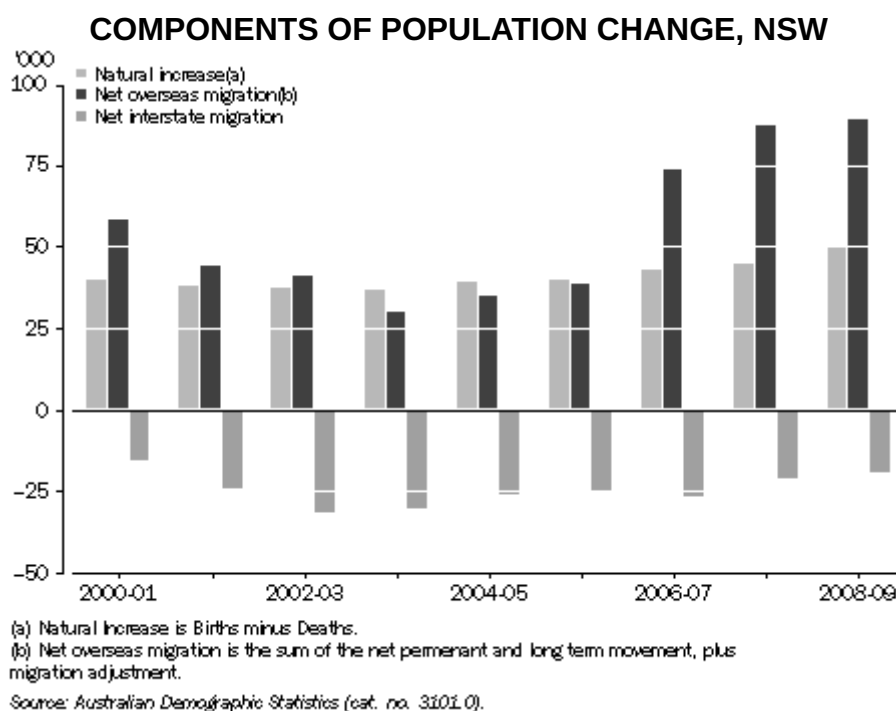


POPULATION

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

Almost one in three Australians live in NSW. The total population for NSW grew to over 7.1 million in the 12 months ending 30 June 2009, a net increase of 119,500 persons or 1.7% - the largest annual increase since 1982. Natural increases accounted for 49,900 persons, with an additional increase of 89,500 persons from net overseas migration. There was a net loss of 19,800 persons to interstate migration, which is the smallest net loss since 2000-01.



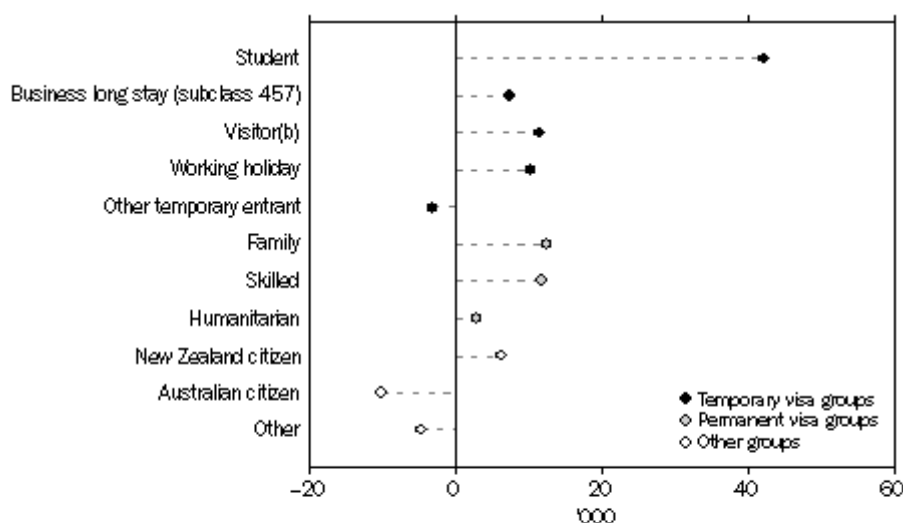
The population of NSW had an average annual growth rate of 1.5% from June 2006 to June 2009 an increase of 318,300 persons. Sydney and Richmond-Tweed Statistical Divisions (SD) had the fastest growth over this period with both areas growing an average of 1.7% per year. The Far West of NSW is the only SD to see an average annual population decline (-0.3%) since 2006.

The population continues to age, with the number of persons aged 65 years and over increasing 2.8% from 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2009 compared to an increase of 1.5% for those under 65 years. At June 2009, a quarter of the population of NSW was aged over 55 years. The median age of all persons in NSW in 2009 remains unchanged from the previous year at 37.1 years.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Net overseas migration (NOM) is the biggest contributor to population growth in NSW, contributing 87,200 persons in 2007-08. NOM is the net gain of migrants arriving less emigrants departing. The largest contribution to NOM in 2007-08 was from people on temporary visas, who accounted for 68,400 persons of NOM in NSW. Of temporary visa holders, students contributed 42,200 persons to NOM over the same period, followed by visitors (11,600 persons), people on working holiday visas (10,300 persons) and business long stay (subclass 457) entrants (7,400 persons). Other large visa categories contributing to NOM in NSW were permanent visa holders (27,200 persons) and New Zealand citizens (6,400 persons) in 2007-08. There was a net loss of Australian citizens to NOM of 10,100 persons.

VISA GROUPS CONTRIBUTING TO NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a), NSW, 2007-08



(a) The visa category information in this graph represents the net number of visas based on the visa type at the time of a traveller's specific movement. Therefore, the number of visas in this table should not be confused with information of the number of visas granted.

(b) Includes tourists, business visitors, medical treatment and other.

Source: Data available on request, ABS Traveller Characteristics Database; Migration Australia (cat. no. 3412.0).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

In 2008-09 the population in NSW decreased by 19,800 persons due to a net loss from interstate migration, down 9.6% on the previous year. Almost two-thirds of the net migration loss was due to people moving from NSW to Queensland (12,500 persons). Most arrivals to NSW from other States were from Queensland (36,600 persons) and Victoria (20,800 persons).

Considering interstate migration by age for NSW, persons aged 15-24 years experienced the largest net loss, followed by persons aged 0-14 years. People aged 25-34 years represented the largest number of arrivals to (21,400 persons) and departures from (25,400 persons) NSW. There was a very slight net gain of 100 residents to NSW from those aged 65-74 years.

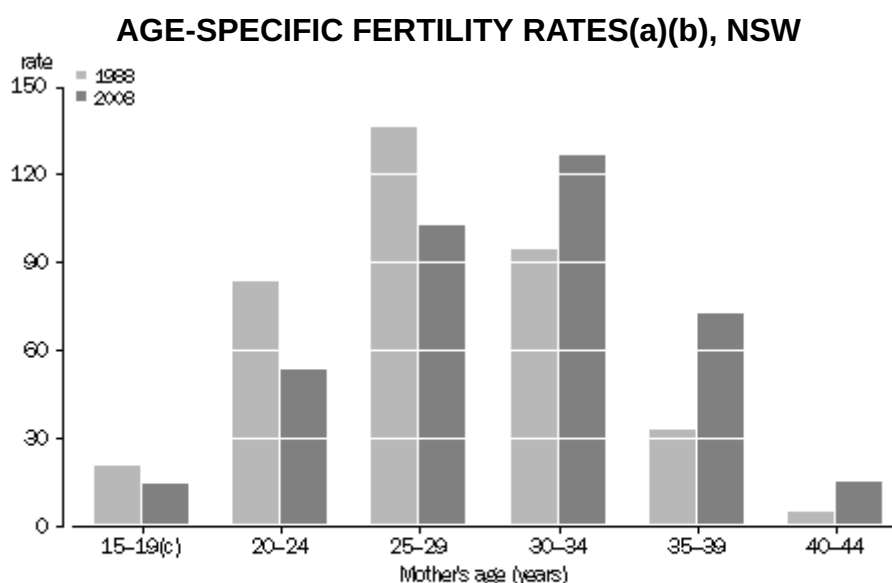
BIRTHS

There were 94,700 registered births in NSW in 2008, an increase of 5.8% since 2007. In the areas which recorded more than 1,000 births, the Statistical Sub-Division (SSD) of Central Western Sydney had the largest increase in births over the previous year (11%), followed by the Mid-North Coast SD with an increase of 10%. Over the period 2006-2008 the North Western SD had the highest total fertility rate in the state at 2.23 births per woman,

compared to all other SDs in NSW.

Of all births in NSW in 2008, around one-third were to mothers aged between 30-34 years, with mothers aged 25-29 years accounting for one-quarter of all births.

Over the last two decades, fertility rates for mothers aged 30 years and over have increased, while the fertility rate for mothers aged under 30 years old decreased. The largest increases in rates were recorded for women aged 35-39 years (72.6 births per 1,000 women in 2008, compared to 32.6 births per 1,000 women in 1988) and women aged 30-34 years (126.5 births per 1,000 women in 2008, compared to 94.4 in 1988). The fertility rate for women aged 40-44 years has tripled over the same period (14.9 births per 1,000 women in 2008, compared to 4.9 in 1988), however births to women in this age group comprise only a small proportion (4%) of all births.



(a) Number of registered births per 1,000 women based on Estimated Resident Population.

(b) Births to mothers aged 45 and over excluded.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0);

Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3305.0.65.001).

DEATHS

There were 48,800 deaths (24,800 males and 24,000 females) registered in NSW in 2008. Over the period 2006-2008 the Indirect Standardised Death Rate (ISDR) was 6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population for NSW and 5.7 deaths per 1,000 standard population for Sydney SD. Within Sydney SD Central Northern Sydney and Lower Northern Sydney recorded the lowest ISDRs (both 5.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population) and Blacktown recorded the highest (6.6 deaths per 1,000 standard population). The highest ISDR in the State was recorded in the Far West SD (7.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population).

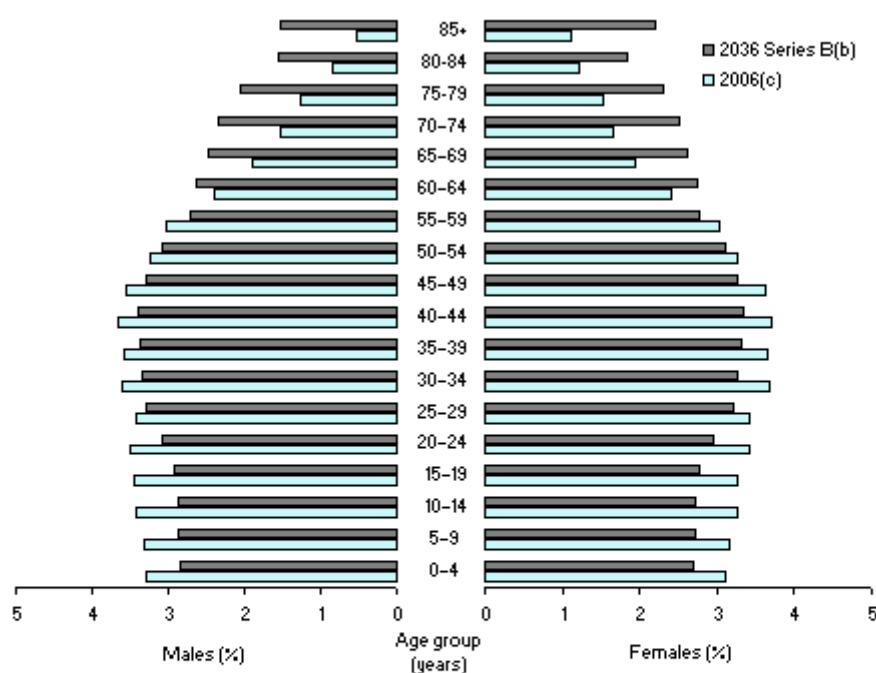
In 2008 the lowest age-specific death rates (ASDRs) in NSW were experienced by males and females aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years. ASDRs then begin to increase from around 15 years of age for both males and females. For all age groups to 85 years and over, ASDRs are higher for males than for females. Over the period 2006-2008 life expectancy at birth in NSW was 79.2 years for males and 83.9 years for females, up from 78.5 years for males and 83.3 years for females over the period 2003-2005.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NSW

The ABS produces 72 sets of projections based on different combinations of indicator assumptions, allowing various population scenarios to be investigated. From these, three main series are published: Series A, B and C. Series B largely reflects current trends in fertility, life expectancy at birth, net overseas migration and net interstate migration, whereas Series A and Series C are based on high and low assumptions for each of these variables respectively.

In 2006 the NSW population was 6.8 million, by 2036 this is projected to grow to between 8.6 million (Series C) and 9.7 million (Series A). In the same period, the population of Sydney is projected to rise from 4.3 million to between 5.8 million (Series C) and 6.2 million (Series A), and the Balance of NSW from 2.5 million to between 2.8 million (Series C) and 3.5 million (Series A).

PROJECTED POPULATION, Age and sex structure(a), NSW



(a) All populations are as at 30 June of the projection year. These projections were calculated using the preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2007 as the base population.

(b) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

(c) Final estimated resident population.

Source: *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0)

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

[Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

[Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

[Census of Population and Housing](#)

[Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0)

[Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians](#) (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)

[Migration, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3412.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia](#) (cat. no. 3235.0)

[Population Projections, Australia, 2006–2101](#) (cat. no. 3222.0)

[Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

[Population Growth: Past, Present and Future Article, from Australian Social Trends](#) (cat. no. 4102.0)

[Map of NSW Statistical Divisions/Statistical Subdivisions](#) (cat. no. 1216.0)

Transport



TRANSPORT

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

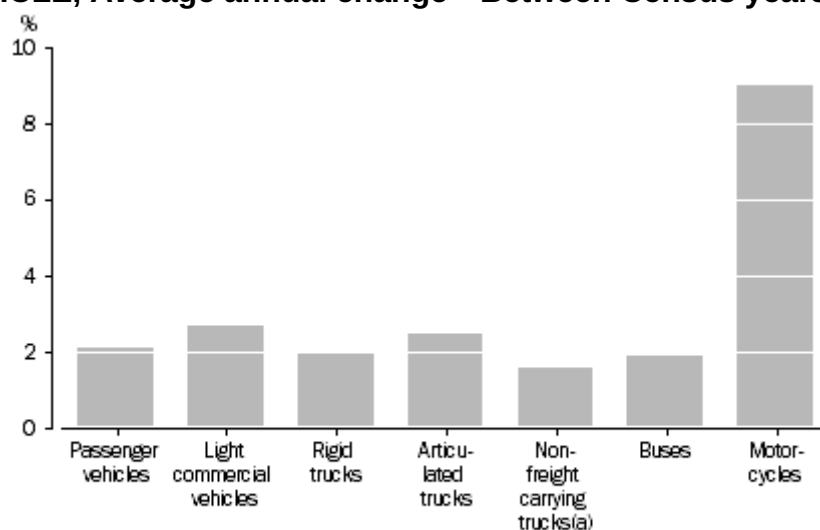
Transport is a fundamental aspect of an advanced economy and has considerable social, economic and environmental impacts. Effective transport systems contribute to economic prosperity as well as providing benefits to individuals through access to a greater range of employment, residential, holiday and entertainment opportunities. Adverse impacts include road crashes, traffic congestion, emissions pollution and traffic noise.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORT

In 2009 there were 4.6 million motor vehicles, including motor cycles, registered in NSW (an average of 645 vehicles per 1,000 residents). This was an increase of 12.4% in the five years since 2004, an average annual growth rate of 2.4%.

While passenger vehicles comprised the largest vehicle type, representing nearly 80% (3.6 million) of the total NSW vehicle fleet, motorcycles recorded the highest increases, up 11.6% in the last year and with an average annual growth rate of 9.0% since 2004.

TYPE OF VEHICLE, Average annual change—Between Census years 2004 and 2009



(a) Includes campervans.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (cat. no. 9309.0).

In 2009 there were 4.7 million registered motor vehicle licence holders in NSW (representing 83% of persons aged 16 years and over). The 2007 ABS Survey of Motor Vehicle Use showed that NSW registered motor vehicles travelled an average of 15,000 kilometres in the 12 months to October 2007.

There were 374 road transport fatalities and over 24,000 people injured in road transport incidents in NSW in 2008. While males accounted for the majority (76%) of all road transport fatalities, they represented only slightly more than half (54%) of the people injured in road transport incidents. Nearly one in four road transport fatalities involved people 15–24 years of age.

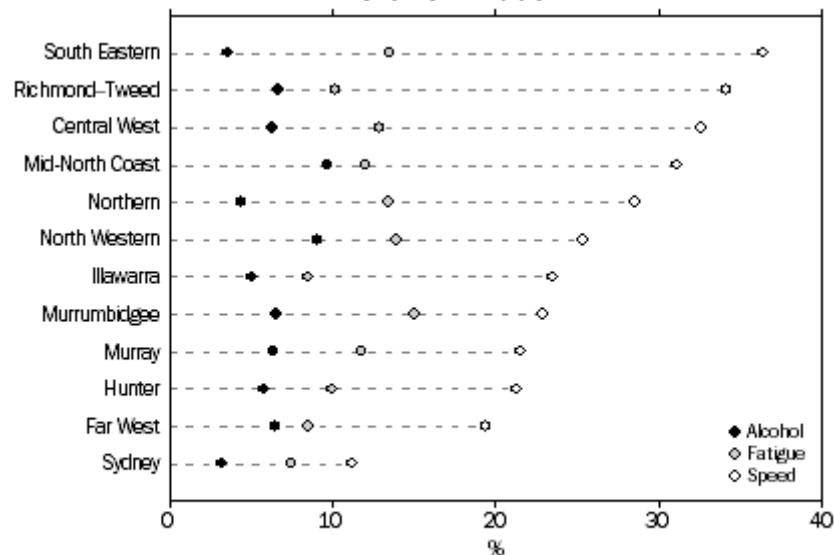
The rate of road transport related deaths, injuries and accidents in NSW has been declining since the 1970s. Between 2000 and 2008 transport fatalities declined from 9.3 per 100,000 persons to 5.3 per 100,000 (–43%). There was a 38% decrease in the number of fatalities, a 17% decrease in injuries and a 19% decrease in people involved in accidents between 2000 and 2008.

The factors contributing to accidents have also changed. The percentage of accidents in which alcohol was a contributing cause has declined from 7.1% in 1990 to 4.3% in 2008 while speed as a contributing cause increased over the same period from 13% to 17% and fatigue as a contributing cause has increased from 7.3% to 8.8%.

Fatality rates and contributing causes to accidents varied considerably between regions during 2008. Sydney had the lowest fatality rate of the regions at 2.9 per 100,000 persons. The contributing causes of speed, alcohol and fatigue to accidents were lower in Sydney than the rest of the state.

The South Eastern Statistical Division had the highest overall fatality rate at 14.1 per 100,000 persons while the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division had the highest contribution of alcohol to accidents (9.7% of accidents). Speed as a contributing cause was highest in the South Eastern Statistical Division (36%) while fatigue as a contributing cause to accidents was highest in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division (15%). In all, 248 of the state's 374 road transport fatalities in 2008 occurred outside of Sydney.

ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES AND CRASHES, By contributing factor, NSW Statistical Divisions – 2008



Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

TRAVEL IN SYDNEY

The 2008 Household Travel Survey showed that private vehicles were the most frequently used mode of transport for weekday trips for all age groups in the Sydney Statistical Division (68%). Private vehicle travel was the highest for children aged 0 to 10 years (80%) and lowest for those aged 11 to 20 years (55%). Among 11 to 20 year olds, their share of public transport use (26%) was greater than for other age groups mainly because of their usage for educational purposes. For those aged 21 to 30 years, their proportions of public transport use (17%) and walk only (21%) were comparatively higher than other age groups. Walking (27%) was the highest travel mode amongst the oldest age group (over 70 years).

On average weekday trips in 2008 in Sydney, males and females both recorded nearly equal proportions in using private vehicles (males 69% and females 68%) and public transport (males 12% and females 11%). Males recorded proportionally less walking on average weekday trips than females (males 17% and females 19%).

The 2008 NSW State Supplementary Survey showed that, within the Sydney Major Statistical Region, nearly three quarters (73%) of employed people typically travelled by motor vehicle at least part of the journey to their current suburb of employment and more than a quarter (27%) used public transport for at least part of the journey.

The proportion of people using a motor vehicle to get to work was highest for those working in Outer South Western Sydney (89%) and lowest for those working in Inner Sydney (42%). Inner Western Sydney had the highest proportion of people using public transport (50%) and was the only area where the proportion of people using public transport was greater than the proportion of people using a motor vehicle (45%). One in five people in Inner Sydney used a bicycle and/or walked to work for at least part of the journey to work.

WORKING POPULATION AND USUAL RESIDENCE

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing showed that in within the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), the largest working population was in the Sydney LGA with 357,800 people, followed by Parramatta (88,800 people), Blacktown (78,000 people), North Sydney (60,100

people), Bankstown (58,600 people) and Ryde (58,300 people). Outside of Sydney, the largest working populations were in Newcastle (81,100 people), Wollongong (70,000 people) and Lake Macquarie (47,400 people).

LGAs where the working population was larger than that usually resident were Sydney (357,800 working population), Botany Bay (39,800 working population) and North Sydney (60,100 working population). Other LGAs which had a large working population as a proportion of those usually resident in the area were Willoughby (81%), Auburn (63%) and Ryde (60%). Conversely, LGAs with a small working population as a proportion of those usually resident were Conargo (14%), Palerang (17%) and Canterbury (19%).

TRANSPORT BY AIR AND SEA

In 2008–09, the majority of air passenger movements in NSW occurred through Sydney's Kingsford Smith airport (over 32 million). Several regional airports also handled over a quarter of a million passenger movements in 2008–09, in descending order they were, Williamtown (Newcastle), Ballina, Coffs Harbour and Albury. Sydney airport also handled the majority of air transported imports and exports. However, in 2008–09 the majority of all trade into and out of NSW was by sea. The sea port of Sydney discharged the largest amount of merchandise (11.3 million tonnes) and Newcastle sea port loaded the largest amount for export (92.2 million tonnes).

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Census of Population and Housing](#)

[ABS International Trade data](#)

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE): [Airport Traffic Data](#)

[Motor Vehicle Census, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9309.0)

Bureau of Transport Statistics, Transport Data Centre, [Household Travel Survey](#)

[Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia](#) (cat. no. 3235.0)

[Residential and Workplace Mobility, and Implications for Travel: NSW and Vic.](#) (cat. no. 3240.0)

[Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW](#)

[Survey of Motor Vehicle Use: Data Cubes, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)

Economic Activity



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

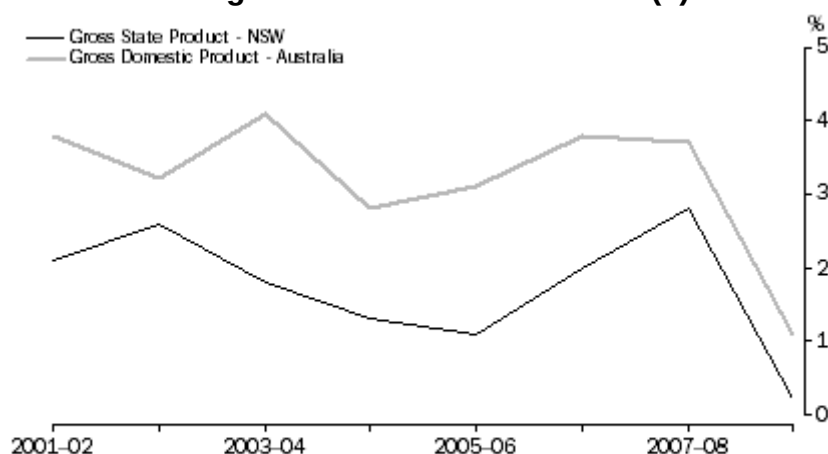
INTRODUCTION

The NSW economy continues to grow, though at a slower rate than the nation as a whole. There are many factors that influence the NSW economy — the growth is a result of increases in industry contribution to income, strong private business investment, and the increasing price of labour.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 2008–09 NSW recorded economic growth of 0.2% to \$382.3 billion, as measured by the chain volume estimates of Gross State Product (GSP). GSP growth was slower than national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 1.1% for the same period. Since 2001–02, NSW GSP growth has been lower than national GDP growth, in part due to the resources boom driving the Western Australian and Queensland economies, the benefits in NSW having been more limited.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Annual percentage change: Chain volume measures(a)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007–08.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

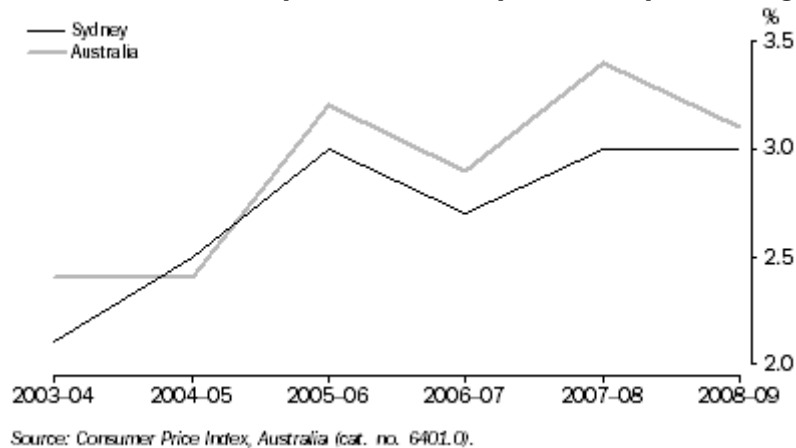
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is regarded as Australia's key measure of inflation. It is designed to provide a general measure of price inflation for the Australian household sector. The CPI measures changes over time in the prices of a wide range of consumer goods and services acquired by Australian metropolitan households.

The all groups Consumer Price Index for Sydney increased by 3.0% in 2008–09, the same

increase as was recorded in 2007–08 but lower than the 3.1% result recorded nationally in 2008–09. The fastest growing expenditure groups in Sydney were Housing (up by 6.0%), Health (5.3%), Alcohol and tobacco (5.0%) and Food (4.8%). Transportation was the only category to show a decrease (down 1.1%).

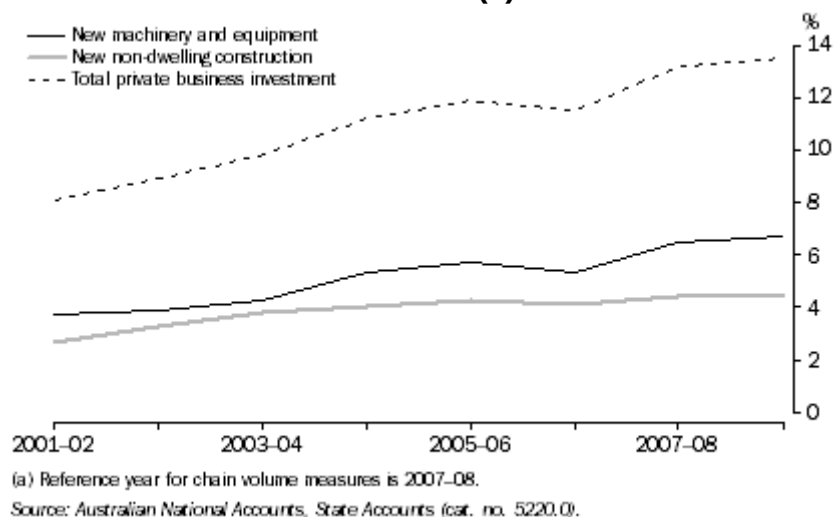
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL GROUPS), Annual percentage change



PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

NSW private business investment expenditure in chain volume terms increased by 3.0% (\$1.5b) between 2007–08 and 2008–09, a much smaller increase compared to the previous year (18% or \$7.6b). Between 2001–02 and 2008–09, NSW private business investment as a proportion of the chain weighted GSP increased from 8.1% to 13.5%, to reach \$51.7b in expenditure. During this period, investment in new machinery and equipment was the main driver of private business investment growth, contributing 50% of investment in 2008–09 compared to 46% in 2001–02.

PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT, Proportion of GSP, NSW: Chain volume measures(a)

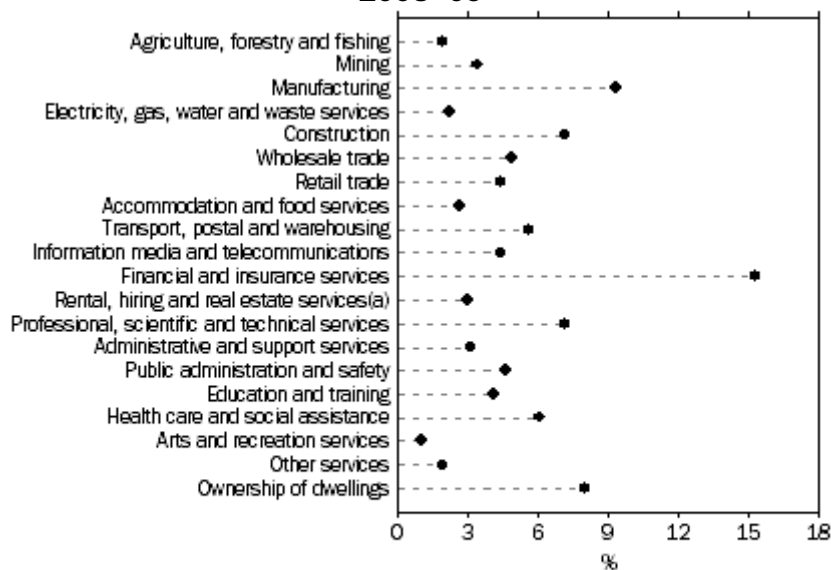


TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

In understanding economic growth, it is useful to look at the contributions of different industries to growth in income. Total Factor Income (TFI) represents the value added by factors of production such as labour and capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

In 2008–09 the largest industry contributors to NSW's Total Factor Income were Financial and insurance services (15.3%), Manufacturing (9.3%) and Ownership of dwellings (8.0%).

CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry, NSW: Current prices - 2008–09

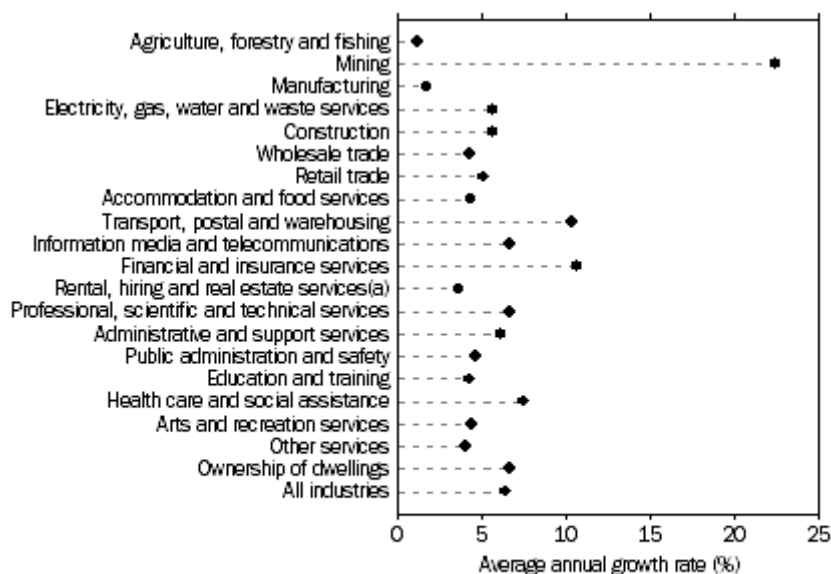


(a) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

From 2003–04 to 2008–09 the Total Factor Income of NSW industries grew (in current prices) by 6.4% per annum to \$363 billion. Mining continued to have the highest annual average growth (22.4%), however it accounted for only a small proportion (3.4%) of Total Factor Income in NSW in 2008–09.

GROWTH IN TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry, NSW: Current prices - 2003–04 to 2008–09



(a) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

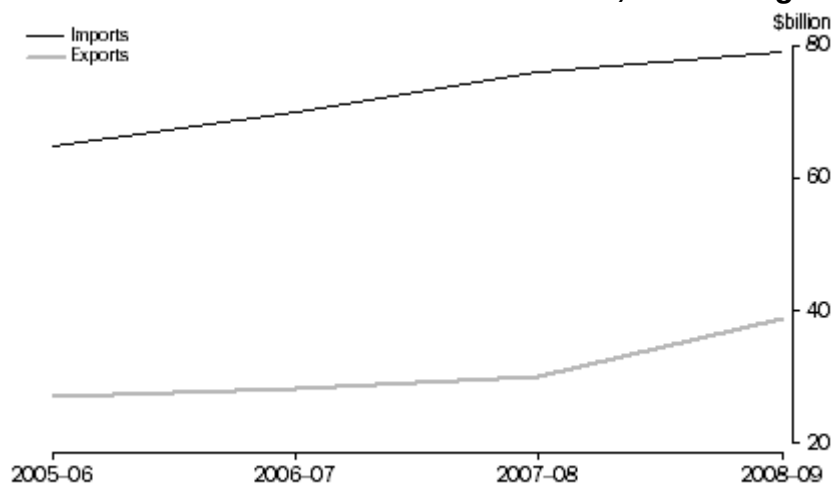
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

In 2008–09, exports from NSW accounted for 17% of total Australian exports at a total value of \$38.8 billion, while imports into NSW accounted for 36% of total Australian imports at a total value of \$79.0 billion. The major commodities exported (by value) were bituminous coal (\$12.9b) and Copper ores and concentrates (\$1.5b), while the major destinations were Japan (\$12.6b), Korea (\$3.3b) and the United States of America and China (both \$2.7b).

Over the same period, the major commodities imported into NSW were Medicaments (\$5.3b) and Motor vehicles for the transport of persons (\$3.9b). The major countries of origin of imports into NSW were China (\$17.8b), the United States of America (\$10.0b) and Japan (\$5.8b).

From 2007–08 to 2008–09, the value of the NSW international trade deficit decreased by 12.2% (\$5.6 billion) to \$40.2 billion. The decrease was the result of the growth in exports (28.9% or \$8.7 billion) exceeding the growth in imports (4.1% or \$3.1 billion).

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, NSW: Original



Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade in Goods and Services* (cat. no. 5368.0).

BUILDING APPROVALS

In NSW in 2008–09, buildings to the value of \$14,492m were approved. Just over half of the total value of approvals (52%) was for residential buildings.

Residential building approved

There were 23,860 dwellings approved in NSW in 2008–09, including conversions and dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings. The majority (57%) were approvals for new houses, the remainder being for dwellings in new other residential buildings with more than one dwelling unit.

The highest number of dwelling approvals occurred in Blacktown LGA (1,529 of which 62% were for new houses) followed by Sydney LGA (1,214 of which less than 1% were new houses), Parramatta LGA (956 and 15%) and Ku-ring-gai LGA (704 and 25%).

Of the \$7,568m in residential building approved in NSW in 2008–09, 49% was for new houses, 29% was for new other residential buildings (comprising more than one dwelling unit) and 22% was for alterations and additions to existing residential buildings (including

conversions).

The LGA with the highest value of total residential building approved in 2008–09 was Sydney — \$473.5m, comprising \$2.1m of new houses, \$425.1m of new other residential buildings and \$46.3m of alterations and additions. Ku-ring-gai LGA had \$304.0m of building approved (\$94.4m new houses, \$125.1m new other residential buildings and \$84.6m alterations and additions), Blacktown LGA had \$291.3m approved (\$191.8m, \$79.2m and \$20.3m respectively) and Newcastle LGA had \$207.2m approved (\$59.8m, \$106.7m and \$40.6m respectively).

Non-residential building approved

The total value of non-residential building approved in NSW in 2008–09 was \$6,924m. Three-quarters of these approvals (\$5,215m) were for buildings owned by the private sector, comprising \$2,809m worth of commercial buildings, \$1,513m worth of other non-residential buildings and \$893m worth of industrial buildings. Of the \$1,709m worth of public sector owned buildings approved, other non-residential buildings comprised the majority (\$1,435m) followed by commercial buildings (\$183m) and industrial buildings (\$91m).

Sydney LGA (\$1,759m) recorded the highest value of total non-residential building approved in 2008–09 (of which \$1,658m or 94% was for private sector owned buildings). Some \$363m worth of non-residential buildings were approved in Liverpool LGA (28% privately owned), \$263m in Willoughby LGA (24% privately owned) and \$239m in Ryde LGA (66% privately owned).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In the June quarter 2009, there were 591 tourist accommodation establishments in NSW which had between 5 to 14 rooms. These establishments provided 17,119 bed spaces and employed 2,736 persons. The total takings from this form of accommodation for the June quarter 2009 was \$22.6m (3.4% of takings across all accommodation types). Cessnock LGA (\$1.2m or 5.3% of all takings) and Shoalhaven LGA (\$1.2m or 5.1%) were important areas for tourist accommodation.

In the same quarter, there were 1,422 establishments with 15 or more rooms providing 197,480 bed spaces and employing 31,550 persons. This accommodation type is responsible for the greatest proportion of takings (79% or \$524.9m in the June quarter 2009). Establishments in Sydney LGA took in the lion's share of the NSW revenue (\$233.3m or 44%).

In the June quarter 2009, there were 504 caravan parks in NSW which included 40 or more powered sites and cabins, flats, units and villas. These parks provided some 76,525 bed spaces and employed 3,270 persons. Total takings from this form of accommodation was \$79.0m in the June quarter 2009 (12% of takings from all forms of accommodation). The LGA contributing the highest share to the NSW takings was Shoalhaven LGA (\$6.6m or 8.4%).

In the June quarter 2009, there were 9,309 holiday flats, units and houses in NSW providing 50,403 bed spaces and employing 558 persons. In the same period, total takings from this form of accommodation was \$23.3m. The LGAs contributing the highest to accommodation takings in this quarter were Byron (\$2.8m or 12.0%) and Port Stephens (\$2.7m or 11.5%).

In the June quarter 2009, there were 98 visitor hostels in NSW that included 25 or more bed spaces. These establishments provided 11,519 bed spaces and employed 718 persons. Total takings from this sector was \$14.7m. The majority of hostel bed spaces (55%) and

accommodation takings (59% or \$8.6m) were in the Sydney LGA.

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[Australian Industry](#) (cat. no. 8155.0)

[Australian National Accounts, State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

[Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0)

[Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

[Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)

[Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0)

[House Price Index: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0)

[Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

[International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

[Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

[Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0)

[Lending Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5671.0)

[Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0)

[Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8104.0)

[Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)

[Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0)

[Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales](#) (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001)

[Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia](#) (cat. no. 7503.0)

Household Economic Resources



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

The economic wellbeing and material living standards of individuals and families is largely determined by their command over economic resources. People's income and reserves of wealth provide access to many of the goods and services consumed in daily life. This chapter provides indicators of the level and distribution of household economic resources.

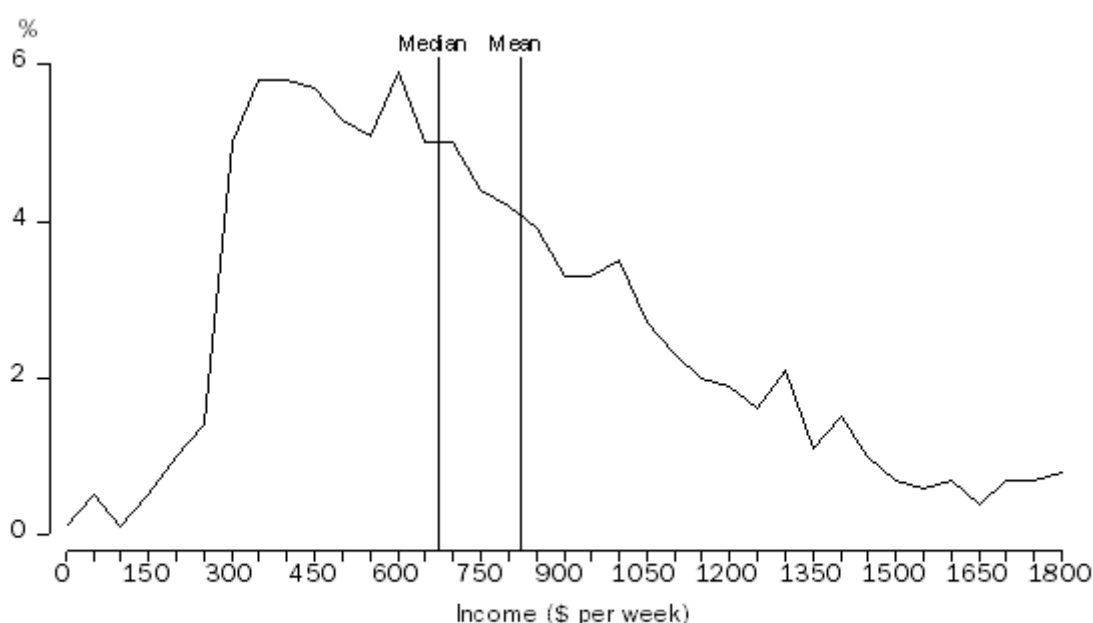
HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

In November 2009 average weekly total earnings (trend series) for all persons in NSW were \$968, slightly higher than the 2008 figure of \$936. Average earnings for males were \$1151 and for females the corresponding figure was \$774. Some of this discrepancy may be explained by the higher incidence of women working part-time.

Household income and wealth are major determinants of household economic resources. A frequently used measure of income is equivalised disposable household income, which is disposable household income adjusted for household size and composition. This adjustment takes into account the greater income needs of larger households and the economies of scale achieved when people live together and therefore enables comparisons between households of different sizes and composition.

The mean equivalised disposable household income in NSW in 2007–08 was \$821 per week while the median (the midpoint when all people have been ranked in ascending order of equivalised disposable household income) was somewhat lower at \$676 per week. This difference in mean and median reflect that the distribution of income is skewed. A relatively small number of people have relatively very high household incomes while a large number of people have relatively low household incomes.

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, NSW - 2007–08



Note: Persons with an income between \$0 and \$1,800 are shown in \$50 ranges on the graph.

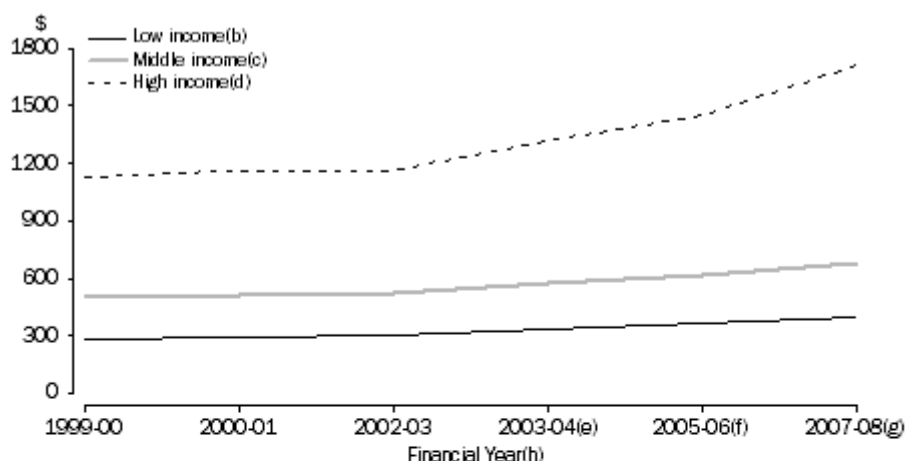
Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Income distribution is also measured by comparing income between groups of people at different points in the income distribution. Low, middle and high income groups are formed by ranking people according to their equivalised disposable household income and then dividing them into ten equally sized groups or deciles. The low income group is then made up of people with equivalised disposable household incomes in the second and third deciles; the middle income group is people in the fifth and sixth deciles; and the high income group is people in the ninth and tenth deciles.

Based on 2007–08 dollars, the average equivalised disposable household income of the low and middle income groups increased by \$111 (39%) and \$181 (36%) between 1999–2000 and 2007–08. Over the same period the average income of the high income groups increased by \$584 (52%).

MEAN EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a), NSW



(a) Mean income per week, in 2007–08 dollars (adjusted using the Consumer Price Index).

(b) Persons in the 2nd and 3rd deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(c) Persons in the 5th and 6th deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(d) Persons in the top (9th and 10th) income deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(e) The 2003–04 data have been recomputed to reflect new treatments of income, where data are available to support this calculation. See 'Time series comparisons' in Appendix 4 of the publication Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat.no. 6523.0).

(f) The 2005–06 data have been recomputed to reflect new treatments of income, where data are available to support this calculation. See 'Time series comparisons' in Appendix 4 of the publication Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat.no. 6523.0).

(g) Estimates presented for 2007–08 are not directly comparable with estimates for previous cycles due to the improvements made to measuring income introduced in the 2007–08 cycle. Estimates for 2003–04 and 2005–06 have been recomputed to reflect the new measures of income, however not all components introduced are available to present the years on a comparable basis. See Appendix 4 of Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0) for more information.

(h) No survey was conducted in 2001–02, 2004–05 and 2006–07.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FOR SMALL AREAS

Analysing sources of personal income at small area level can provide valuable insight into the nature of regional economies and aspects of the economic wellbeing of the people who live there. Statistics for 2006–07 based on the Australian Taxation Office's Individual Income Tax Return Database show that the main sources of personal income for NSW people were Wages and salaries (with 78.7% contribution) followed by Investment income and Own Unincorporated Business (OUB) income (10.6% and 6.2%). Other sources comprised of Superannuation and annuity (3.4%) and Other income (1.2%). Income from Government pensions and allowances is excluded from this analysis.

Wages and salaries

In 2006–07, 79% of the personal income earned in NSW was from wages and salaries. The proportion of income earned from wages and salaries was highest in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Blacktown (95%), Bourke (94%), Campbelltown (94%) and Liverpool (92%). For the LGAs of Woollahra (49%), Hunter's Hill (57%), Mosman (57%) and Ku-ring-gai (58%) the share of income earned from wages and salaries was much lower than the NSW average.

The average income earned from wages and salaries in NSW was \$44,850 per earner during 2006–07. There were 28 LGAs with a higher average income, most of which were located within the Sydney Statistical Division. The exception to this were LGAs within close proximity of mining centres or Australian Capital Territory. The highest average income from wages and salaries was found in the LGAs of Mosman (\$106,400 per earner), Woollahra (\$85,230) and Hunter's Hill (\$77,800). The lowest average wage and salary incomes were found in Walcha (\$28,160), Weddin (\$28,440) and Guyra (\$28,900).

Own Unincorporated Business income

Income from Own Unincorporated Business income (OUB) accounted for 6.2% of all personal income earned in NSW during 2006–07, with an average income of \$17,890 per earner. LGAs where OUB income contributed a high share of overall income included Murrumbidgee (24%), Balranald (20%) and Central Darling (16%). 33 LGAs recorded a higher average OUB as compared to the NSW average. Greatest averages were found in Mosman (\$67,450), Hunter's Hill (\$57,750) and Woollahra (\$56,240). There were 9 LGAs that recorded a loss from OUB.

Investment income

Some 10.6% of NSW personal income in 2006–07 was sourced from investments (on average \$8,120 per earner). Again the LGAs of Woollahra (35% of investment income earned at an average of \$57,810 per earner), Hunter's Hill (27% and \$33,870) and Mosman (26% and \$42,050) represented a concentration of wealth. In contrast, in the LGAs of Blacktown, Campbelltown, Liverpool and Fairfield less than 2% of all personal income was sourced from investments.

Superannuation and annuity

Superannuation and annuities were the source of 3.4% of all personal income in NSW in 2006–07 with the average earner receiving a dividend of \$27,220. LGAs with a higher than usual proportion of income being sourced from superannuation and annuities included Eurobodalla (11.7%), Great Lakes (8.5%) and Shoalhaven (8.0%). However, the average superannuation and annuity income per earner in these areas was lower than the NSW average (\$25,730 for Eurobodalla, \$23,900 for Great Lakes and \$24,220 for Shoalhaven). Average superannuation and annuities income was again highest in the LGAs of Woollahra (\$67,650), Mosman (\$54,270) and Hunter's Hill (\$47,800). The LGAs with the lowest average were Balranald (\$13,900), Cobar (\$14,070) and Wakool (\$16,190).

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07 (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results (cat. no. 6530.0)

Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0)

Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6554.0)

Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0)

Crime and Justice



CRIME AND JUSTICE

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

Individuals benefit from living in a society where criminal justice systems operate effectively to minimise harm to people and property. Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the well-being of victims, their families and friends, and the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically and emotionally, while the fear of crime can affect people, restrict their lives in many ways, reduce levels of trust and impact on social cohesion. There are high financial costs associated with preventing crime, providing justice infrastructure, repairing criminal damage, supporting victims and dealing with offenders.

HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL CRIME

In 2008 there were 190,300 NSW households (7.0%) which were victims of household crime and 232,400 persons aged 15 years and over (4.2%) who were victims of personal crime.

For household crime, which includes break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft, the victimisation rate (7.0%) was similar to the 2007, 2006, and 2004 victimisation rates (6.5%, 6.8% and 7.4% respectively). The victimisation rates for break and enter (3.8%) and attempted break and enter (3.4%) also remained similar to their corresponding 2007, 2006 and 2004 rates. The victimisation rate for motor vehicle theft (0.7%) was lower than the 2004 rate (1.2%) but not significantly different from the 2007 or 2006 rates (0.9% and 1.0% respectively).

The personal crime victimisation rate, which includes robbery, assault and sexual assault, did not significantly differ in 2008 (4.2%) from the 2007, 2006 and 2004 rates (5.0%, 4.2% and 4.5% respectively). Assault was the only type of personal crime to show a statistically significant change from 2007. The victimisation rate for assault was 3.6% in 2008, a decrease from 4.4% in 2007. However, the victimisation rate in 2008 was not significantly different from 2006 or 2004 victimisation rates (3.5% and 3.8%, respectively).

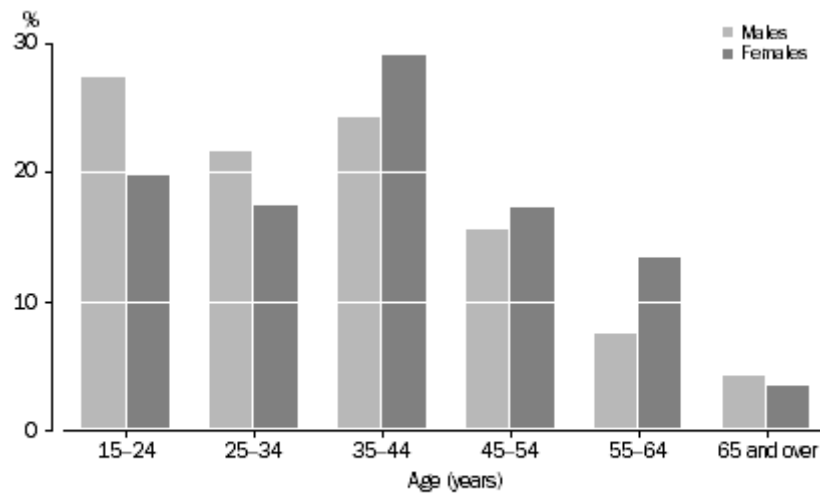


VICTIMS OF ASSAULT

In 2008 it was estimated that there were 196,800 assault victims in NSW, of which males comprised the majority (64% or 125,000) of all victims. Among males those aged 15–24 years experienced the largest proportion of assaults (27%) while for females the highest proportion of assaults were to those aged 35–44 years (29%).

Females (26%) were more likely than males (1.3%) to be assaulted by a family member or partner. Six out of ten (59%) male assault victims did not know the offender compared to four out of ten (42%) female assault victims.

ASSAULT VICTIMISATION RATE(a), By age and sex, NSW – 2008



(a) Proportion of persons who were victims of assault in the 12 months to the survey date.
Source: ABS data available on request, Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

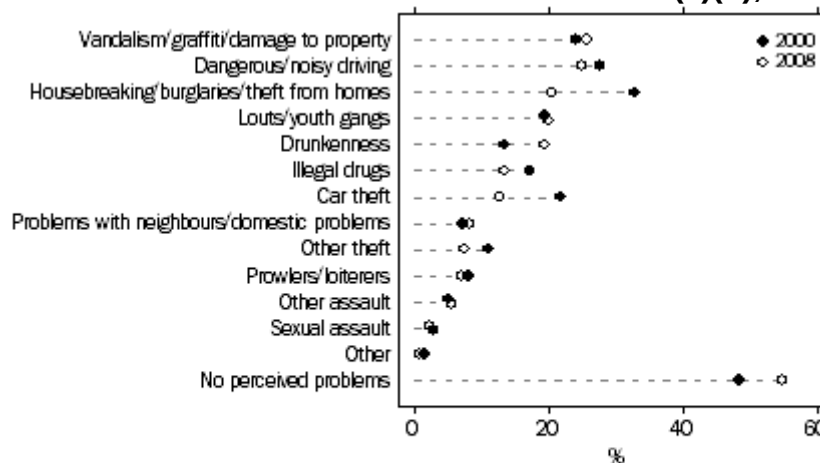
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

In 2008 more than half (55%) of people in NSW did not think there were crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. This was similar to the 2007 figure (54%) and higher than the 2000 figure (49%).

The most commonly identified problems in 2008 were vandalism/graffiti/damage to property (26%) and dangerous/noisy driving (25%), followed by housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes (21%), and louts/youth gangs and drunkenness (both 20%).

The proportion of people who perceived drunkenness to be a problem increased from 14% in 2000 to 20% in 2008. Over the same period of time, the proportion of people who perceived car theft to be a problem decreased from 22% to 13%.

PERCEIVED NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS(a)(b), NSW



(a) Proportion of total persons.
(b) A person may perceive more than one problem in the neighbourhood.
Source: Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

CRIMINAL INCIDENTS RECORDED BY POLICE

Murder - There were 79 murder victims in NSW in 2008, the same number as in 2007 but lower than the 97 victims in 2006. There were 1.1 murder victims per 100,000 NSW

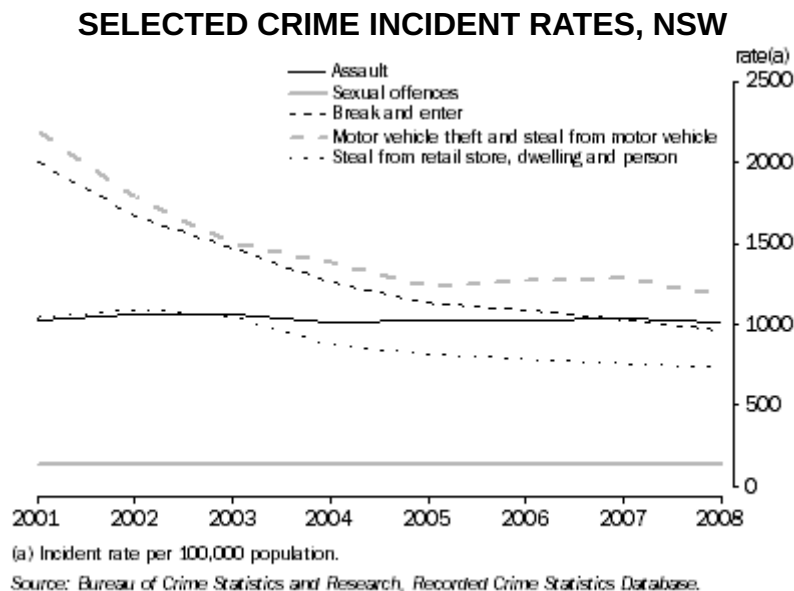
population in 2008.

Assault - There were 71,108 recorded Assaults in NSW in 2008, with the rate being 1,018.1 Assault incidents per 100,000 population. This was the second lowest incident rate since 2001, however the incident rates over that period have been relatively stable.

Sexual offences - There were 9,281 recorded Sexual offences in NSW in 2008, up from 8,948 in 2007. The rate of Sexual offences (132.9 incidents per 100,000 population) has not changed substantially in the last eight years.

Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle - Recorded incidents of Motor vehicle theft and Steal from motor vehicle in NSW decreased by 7.2% from 88,641 in 2007 to 82,219 in 2008. Since 2001 the rate of Motor vehicle theft and Steal from motor vehicle incidents has declined from 2,194.3 per 100,000 population to 1,177.2.

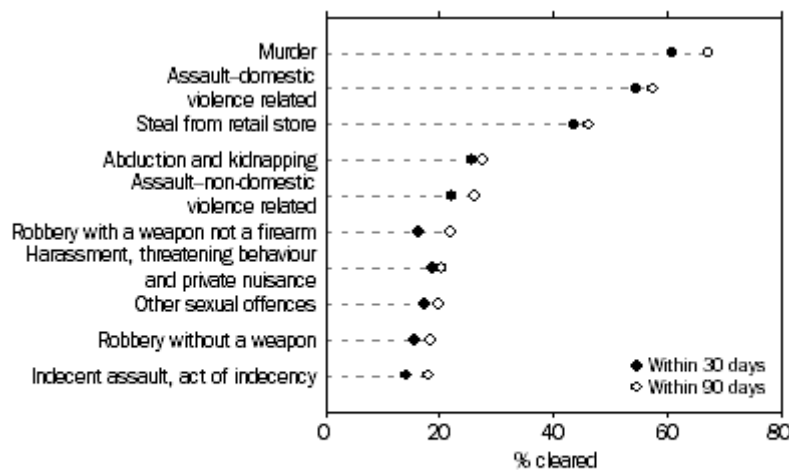
Break and enter - In NSW in 2008 there were 67,162 recorded incidents of Break and enter, a decline of 5.2% since 2007. The rate of recorded Break and enter was 961.6 incidents per 100,000 population in 2008, which is less than half the 2001 incident rate (2,000.3).



CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of the police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. In 2008 the proportion of offences cleared within 90 days of reporting varied from 67% for murder victims, 57% for Assault (domestic violence related) and 46% for Steal from retail store to 1.7% for Steal from motor vehicle, 3.0% for Arson and 3.4% for Steal from dwelling. There was no great difference between the proportion of incidents cleared within 30 days as opposed to 90 days.

CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, Selected offences, NSW, 2008



A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of the police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

LOCAL, DISTRICT AND SUPREME COURTS

In 2008 there were 138,872 persons charged in NSW local courts and 246,196 charges were determined. This compares to 130,221 persons charged and 240,507 charges determined in 2002.

Only 13% of these cases were finalised by a defended hearing. The median delay for defended cases was 126 days in 2008 (up from 111 days in 2002). Six out of ten people who were charged had legal representation at their court appearance. Nearly nine out of ten (87%) persons who were charged were found guilty, of whom 6.8% were sentenced to prison. The average length of minimum/fixed term imprisonment to which persons were sentenced was 5.8 months.

There were 3,703 cases registered to the NSW District Courts in 2008 (up from 3,163 in 2007) of which 15.4% were finalised by a defended hearing. The median delay from committal to outcome for finalised District Court trials was 238 days (up from 188 days in 2002). Nearly 85% of persons charged were found guilty, of whom two-thirds (68%) were sentenced to prison. The average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment applied was 28.0 months.

During 2008, 101 cases were registered in the Supreme Court, down from 133 in 2007. Nearly half (48%) of the cases were finalised by a defended hearing. The median delay from committal to outcome for finalised Supreme Court trials was 266 days, the shortest delay since 2002 (234 days). Over two-thirds (68%) of persons charged were found guilty, of whom 91% were sentenced to prison for an average of 106 months.

PERSONS FOUND GUILTY IN COURT APPEARANCES FOR JUVENILES

There were 7,120 juveniles aged 10 to 17 years who were found guilty in NSW courts in 2008. The five most common principal offences in 2008 were:

- Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (1,243 or 17.5%)
- Theft and related offences (1,096 or 15.4%)
- Acts intended to cause injury (1,086 or 15.3%)
- Public order offences (739 or 10.4%) and
- Unlawful entry with intent/Burglary, break and enter (728 or 10.2%).

The Local Government Areas (LGAs) which recorded the highest number of juvenile offenders in 2008 were:

- Blacktown (608)
- Campbelltown (313)
- Penrith (202)
- Gosford (186) and
- Fairfield (185).

APPREHENDED VIOLENCE ORDERS GRANTED

In NSW, 29,012 Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) were granted during 2008. This is a rate of 415.4 orders per 100,000 population. Of the AVOs granted in NSW during 2008, 22,684 were Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (324.8 per 100,000 population) and 6,328 were Apprehended Personal Violence Orders (90.6 per 100,000 population).

The LGAs with the highest, reliable, rate of total AVOs granted per 100,000 population were:

- Bourke (3,526 orders)
- Walgett (2,312)
- Moree Plains (1,862) and
- Junee (1,523).

Note that where the LGA population is less than 3,000 persons the rate of AVOs is considered unreliable.

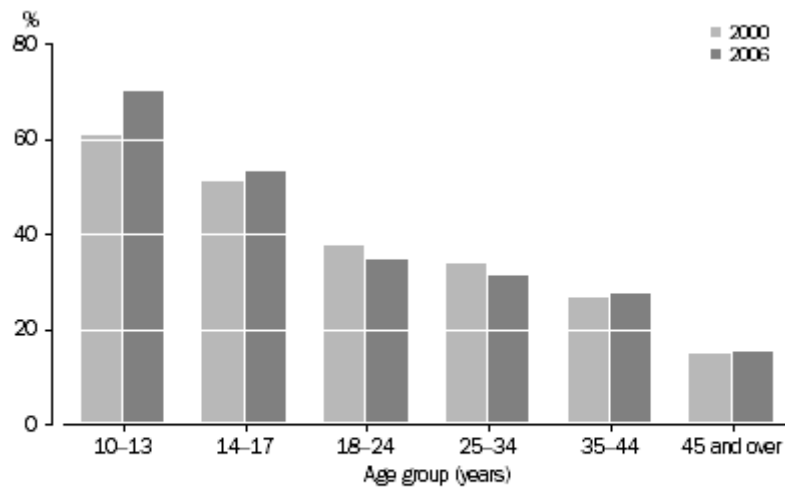
RE-OFFENDING

One commonly used measure of re-offending is whether a person convicted of an offence is subsequently re-convicted of another offence within two years. Of those offenders who were convicted in 2006, 29% of adult offenders and 54% of juvenile offenders (persons aged 10–17 years) were re-convicted within two years. Since 2000 the re-offending rate has declined for adults (from 31% to 29%) and increased for juveniles (52% up to 54%).

For those convicted in 2006, higher proportions of re-offending were found for young persons aged 10–13 years (70%) and 14–17 years (53%) than for older age groups (28% for 35–44 year olds and 15% for those aged 45 years and over).

Re-offending was higher for both adult (30%) and juvenile (57%) males compared to females (24% and 40% respectively).

RE-OFFENDERS, Within 24 months of a previous conviction(a), NSW



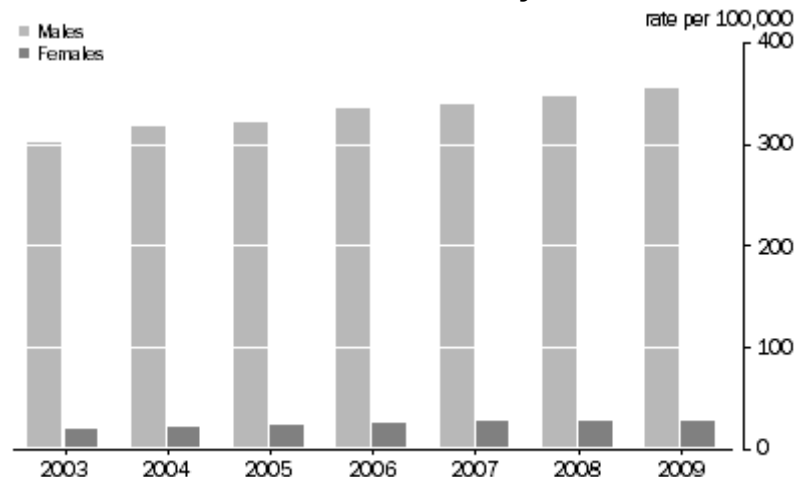
(a) Proportion of offenders who were convicted at a court/conference and who were reconvicted for a subsequent offence at court/conference within 24 months. The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Re-offending Database.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

During the December quarter 2009 there were 10,304 persons in full-time custody in NSW, which was 4% higher than in the previous December quarter. Over nine out of ten (92%) of prisoners were male. Imprisonment rates for all persons have increased over time from 158 persons per 100,000 population in 2003 to 188 in 2009. The imprisonment rate of males in 2009 was 355 persons per 100,000 population while for females it was 28 per 100,000 population. Indigenous persons are over-represented in the prison population. In the December quarter 2009 Indigenous persons made up 21.9% of persons in full-time custody, an imprisonment rate of 2,462 persons per 100,000 population.

IMPRISONMENT RATES, By sex, NSW



Source: Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0).

One quarter of all persons in full-time custody have not yet been sentenced. These are persons who are confined to custody or supervision while awaiting the outcome of their trial.

There were 865 persons in periodic detention for the December quarter 2009, of whom 92% were male. The number of persons in periodic detention was the highest December quarter result in the last seven years.

Community-based corrections refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work. People can be under more than one form of community-based correction. At the December quarter 2009 there were 18,032 persons in NSW subject to community-based corrections. A higher proportion of women were under these orders (16%) compared to women held in full-time or periodic custody (8%). The most common forms of community-based correction were sentenced probation (60%), parole (25%) and community service (23%).

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS National Crime and Safety Survey](#) (cat. no. 4509.0)

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [NSW Criminal Courts Statistics](#)

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [Recorded Crime Statistics Database](#)

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [Re-offending Database](#)

[Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW, 2003](#) (cat. no. 4818.1)

[Corrective Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4512.0)

[Crime and Safety, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4509.0)

[Crime and Safety, New South Wales](#) (cat. no. 4509.1)

[Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007](#) (cat. no. 4818.0.55.001)

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Services Provision (SCRGSP), [Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission Canberra](#)

Health



HEALTH

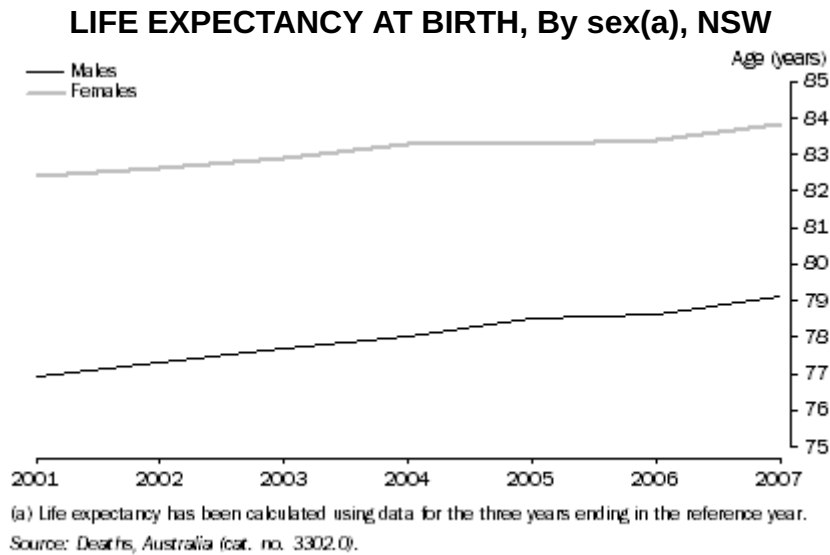
Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as '**a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity**'. Good health provides social and economic benefits to individuals, families and the wider community.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

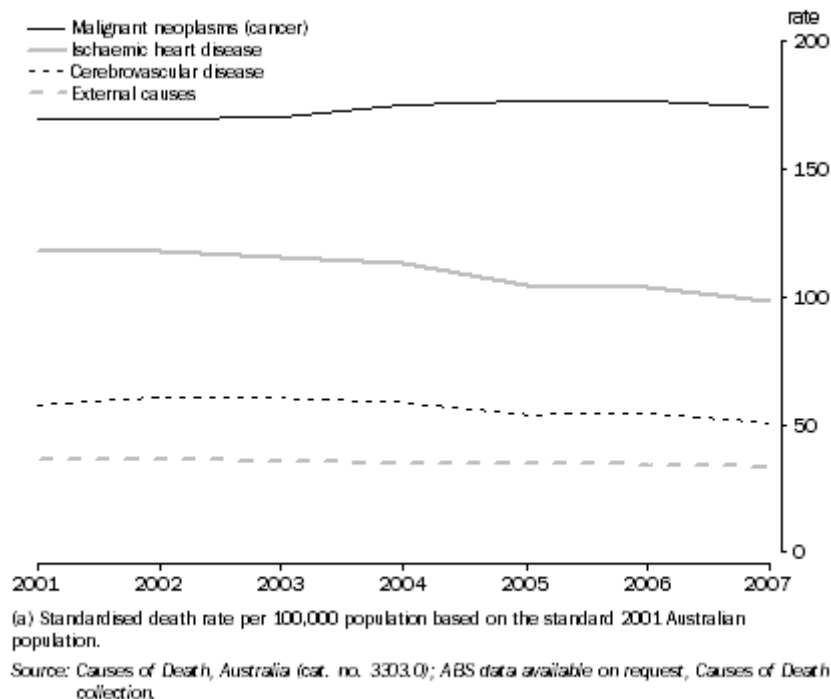
Overall, people in NSW are living longer lives. Between 2001 and 2007, life expectancy in NSW improved for both men (by 2.2 years to reach 79.1 years) and women (by 1.4 years to reach 83.8 years). As well as continuing medical advances, recent increases in life expectancy are due to a range of factors including fewer transport and work-related fatalities and fewer deaths from major illnesses such as heart disease.



CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of death data provide insights into diseases and other factors contributing to reduced life expectancy. Underlying causes of death data records the key disease or injury leading directly to death. The death rate for all persons in NSW in 2007 was one of the lowest on record, reflecting a steady decline since 2002, from 6.7 to 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population. This overall decrease in death rates is mainly due to reductions in deaths from heart and cerebrovascular disease. However, deaths from malignant cancer increased from 170 to 174 per 100,000 population between 2001 and 2007.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATHS(a), NSW

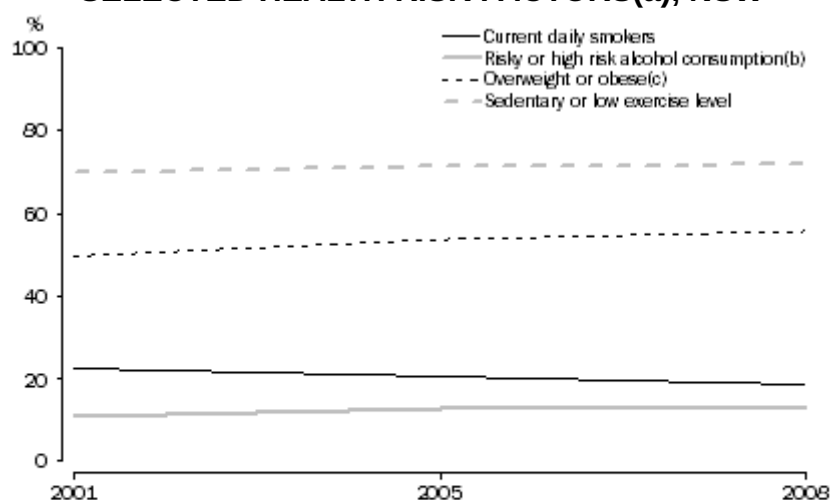


HEALTH RISKS

There are a range of issues which can influence health outcomes, including socioeconomic status, environmental factors, genetics and specific lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, exercise and dietary habits. From 2007, Australia adopted eight National Health Priority Areas, being cardiovascular disease, cancer, injuries, arthritis, mental health, diabetes, asthma and obesity.

For the total NSW population, comparisons of risk factors between 2001 and 2008 show that more people are overweight or obese (up from 49.8% to 55.7%), more people are sedentary or only undertake low levels of exercise (up from 69.8% to 71.7%) and more people are drinking alcohol at risky or high risk levels (up from 10.8% to 13.3%). By contrast, 19% of the total NSW adult population in 2008 were current daily smokers, down from 22% in 2001.

SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS(a), NSW



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over in NSW.

(b) Alcohol risk in the long term.

(c) Excludes those for whom height or weight were not stated.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, State Tables (cat. no. 4362.0); ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

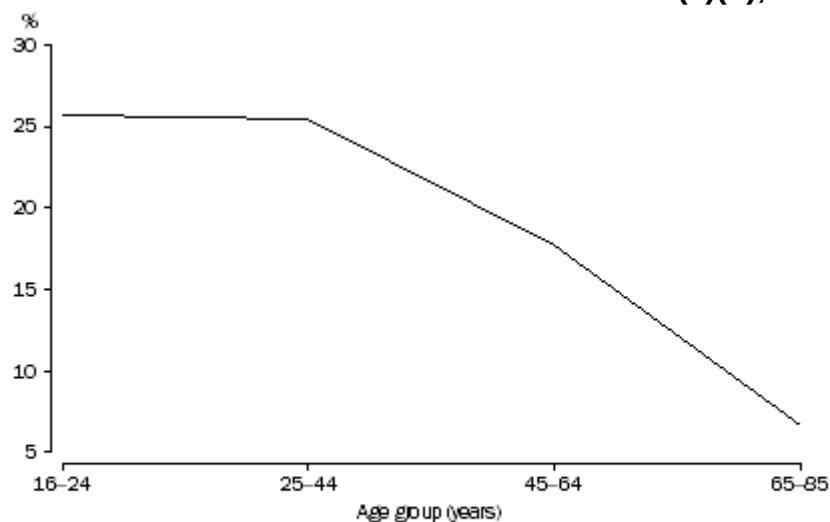
People who have a BMI of 25 or higher are considered to be overweight or obese; this can pose a major risk to their long-term health by increasing the risk of chronic illnesses such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. For the first time since 1995, the 2007–08 National Health Survey measured the height, weight, hip and waist circumference of respondents aged 5 years or more. This data was used to calculate measured BMI (excluding those for whom measurements were not available). Based on this measured data, 27% of males and 21% of females were recorded as obese and 42% of males and 32% of females as overweight.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental disorders can be divided into three broad categories; anxiety disorders e.g. agoraphobia; affective disorders e.g. depressive episodes; and substance use disorders e.g. alcohol use disorders. The 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing revealed that in the 12 months prior to interview, 14.4% of people aged 16-85 years (766,100 people) had an anxiety disorder, 6.4% (340,400 people) had an affective disorder and 4.2% (221,200 people) had a substance use disorder.

Women experienced higher rates of mental disorders; 22% of all females compared with 18% of all males. Women experienced higher rates than men of anxiety (18% and 11% respectively) and affective disorders (7.5% and 5.2% respectively). However, men had three times the rate of substance use disorders (6.3% compared with 2.0% for women).

PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN ADULTS(a)(b), NSW - 2007



(a) During the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Persons aged 16-85 years in NSW.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing, 2007 (cat. no. 4326.0).

AGED CARE

The provision of care for the aged continues to increase. The ratio of total care provided, either as places in residential care or as care provided to the aged at home, has increased

from 97.4 per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over in 2003 to 111.5 in 2008. Residential aged care provision increased in absolute terms from 52,313 places at 30 June 2003 to 60,258 places at 30 June 2008. In the same period the provision of Community Aged Care Packages rose from 9,628 to 13,568. Available packages for Extended Aged Care at Home and Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia increased from 990 at 30 June 2006 to 2,090 at 30 June 2008.

HOSPITALISATION

In 2007–08, there were 2,356,334 hospital separations in NSW, equivalent to an age standardised rate of 33,148.0 separations per 100,000 population.

Variations in hospitalisation rates among health areas reflect many factors such as access to primary health care and a tendency to hospitalise people who come from remote areas.

- In 2007–08, the lowest age standardised hospital separation rates in NSW were found in the Sydney South West (31,500 hospital separations per 100,000 population) and Hunter and New England (32,384 per 100,000) Area Health Services.
- The lowest hospitalisation rate for males was in the Hunter and New England Area Health Service (30,743 per 100,000).
- The lowest hospitalisation rate for females was in the Sydney South West (31,457 per 100,000).
- The highest hospitalisation rates were in the Greater Western and South Eastern Sydney and Illawarra Area Health Services (37,432 and 34,096 per 100,000 respectively).
- The highest hospitalisation rate for males and females were in the Greater Western Area Health Service (36,988 and 38,274 per 100,000 respectively).

Of the over 2.3 million people admitted to hospital in NSW in 2007-08, approximately 56,300 identified as Indigenous. The most common reason of hospital separation for Indigenous people living in NSW was care involving dialysis (25.4%). External causes of harm, such as transport accidents, assaults, self-inflicted harm and falls, accounted for 11.2% of the hospital separation for Indigenous people living in NSW.

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Causes of Death Collection](#) (cat. no. 3303.0)

[ABS Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0)

[ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey](#) (cat. no. 4715.0)

[ABS National Health Survey](#) (cat. no. 4362.0)

[ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing](#) (cat. no. 4326.0)

[ABS Population Ageing in New South Wales, 2008](#) (cat. no. 4106.1)

[ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia 2003](#) (cat. no. 4430.0)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2006-07: report on the National Minimum Data Set

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Australian Hospital Statistics 2000-01 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 20) to Australian Hospital Statistics 2007-08 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 71)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Disability support services: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (AIHW cat. no. DIS 46) to (AIHW cat. no. DIS 52)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Health Expenditure Australia 2006-07 (AIHW cat. no. HWE 42)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Mental Health Services in Australia (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40) to (AIHW cat. no. HSE 74)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Residential Aged Care in Australia (AIHW cat. no. AGE 38) to (AIHW cat. no. AGE 58)

Department of Ageing, Disability, and Home Care, Home and Community Care Minimum Dataset 2006-07

NSW Department of Health, NSW Health Annual Reports 2007-08

NSW Department of Health, NSW Admitted Patients Data Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research

Private Health Insurance Administration Council <<http://www.phiac.gov.au/for-industry/industry-statistics/membership-statistics/>>

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2009, Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission, Canberra

Tracey E, Alam N, Chen W, Bishop J, Cancer in New South Wales: Incidence and Mortality, Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November. <<http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au>>

WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletins 2000-01 to 2007-08

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins

Australian Indigenous Health InfoNet

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Perinatal Statistics Unit, Australia's Mothers and Babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to (AIHW cat. no. PER 40)

Australian Social Trends, Sep 2009 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Heart Foundation Heart Health Index 2009

Family and Community



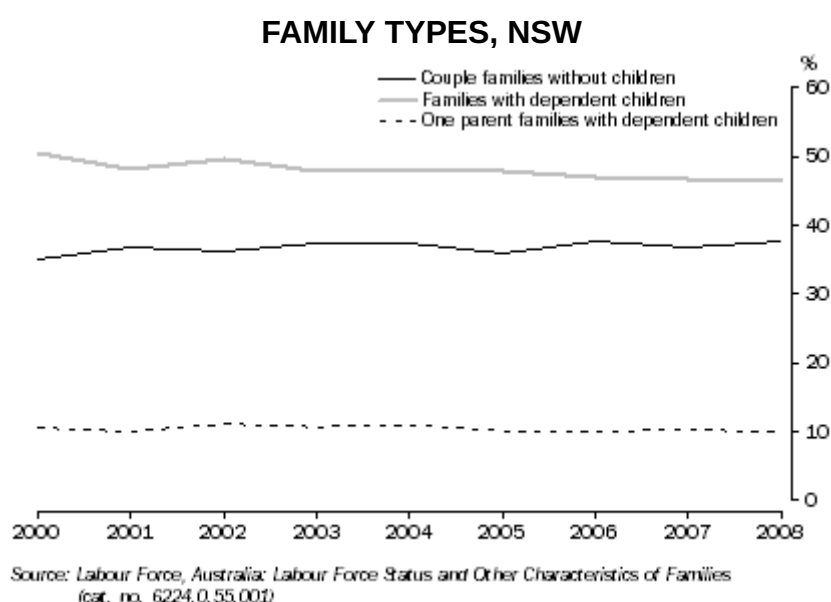
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

INTRODUCTION

Families, community networks and interpersonal relationships are vital aspects of society, and essential to individual wellbeing. Most people in NSW live in households as members of a family unit. In 2006-07, there were 2.8 million households in NSW, of which 71% (1.9 million) contained one or more families. For many people the family is the main source of emotional, physical, and financial care and support. In contemporary Australia, there is an increasing diversity of family situations, reflecting changing trends in family formation, dissolution and the caring role of families.

Families may be comprised of couples (with children of any age or without children), lone parents with children, or other families (i.e. families of related adults, such as siblings living together). The number of families in NSW grew from 1.72 million in 2000 to 1.96 million in 2008. Families with dependent children were the most common family type, but have decreased from 50% to 46% compared to other family types. Couple-only families without children increased from 35% to 38%, and one parent families remained steady at 11%. Since 2001, lone person households increased from 24% to 26% of all households, due to a range of factors including delays in marriage, separations, divorces, and ageing of the population.



FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS ACROSS REGIONS

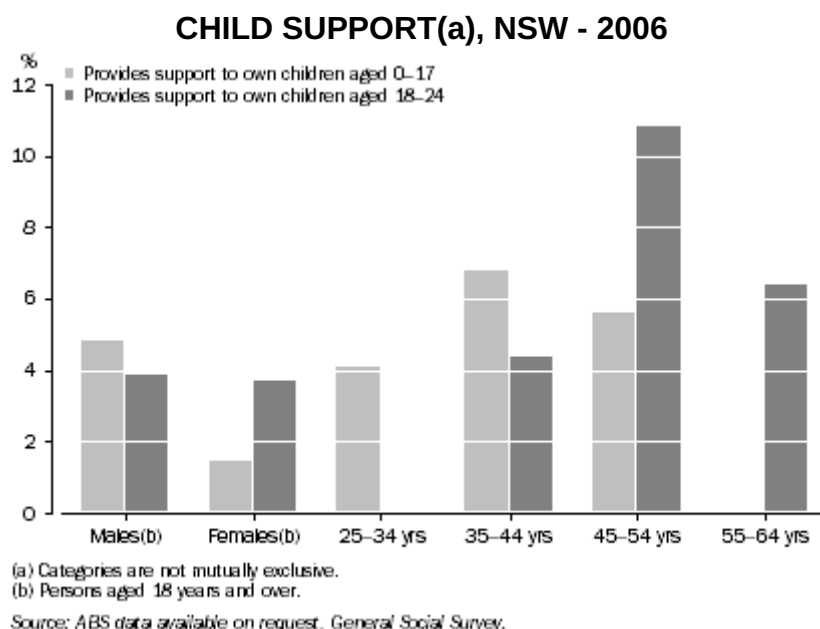
At the Local Government Area level, average household size varied from 1.8 persons per household (Sydney and North Sydney LGAs) to 3.1 persons per household (Liverpool LGA). The average figure for NSW as a whole was 2.5 persons per household. The greatest proportion of lone person households in NSW was found in Sydney LGA (41%), the lowest was in Baulkham Hills (12%), and the proportion across NSW was 24%.

In 2006, the LGA with the greatest proportion of one parent families with dependent children (as a proportion of all families) was Brewarrina (21%) while the LGA with the lowest proportion was Conargo (5.1%). The overall figure for NSW was 11%. The LGA with the greatest proportion of couple families with dependent children was Ku-ring-gai (48%) and the LGA with the smallest proportion of couple families with dependent children was Sydney (19%). The proportion for NSW was just over one third (37%).

SUPPORTING CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE

Many people provide support to their own children living outside the household. In NSW in 2006, there were 485,400 people aged 18 years and over who reported that their own children aged 0–24 years were living in another household. Over two thirds (68%) of these parents provided support to their children. Key forms of support provided include financial support, such as money for bills or debts (28%), clothing (26%), educational costs (25%), and child support payments (24%). Other forms of support included driving them to places (26%), and allowing them to borrow the car (12%).

Men were more likely than women to provide support for their own children aged 0–17 years living elsewhere (4.8% and 1.5% respectively), reflecting the greater number of children living apart from their father. Compared to other age groups, parents aged 45–54 years (16%) were most likely to provide support to their children 0–24 years living outside the household.



REASONS FOR LEAVING AND NOT LEAVING THE PARENTAL HOME

In NSW in 2006–07, 509,000 persons aged 18–34 years had never left the parental home,

compared with 1.1 million who had. Of those who had, 28% reported that they did so in order to be independent, 20% did so for the purposes of study, 20% in order to live with their partner or get married, 11% for employment or career reasons, and 8% did so because of family conflict. Of the persons aged 18–34 years who had never left home, 31% stayed at home for financial reasons (44% in the case of males; 21% in the case of females), 22% for reasons of convenience or enjoying living at home, and 21% for other reasons.

COMMUNITY NETWORKS AND VOLUNTARY WORK

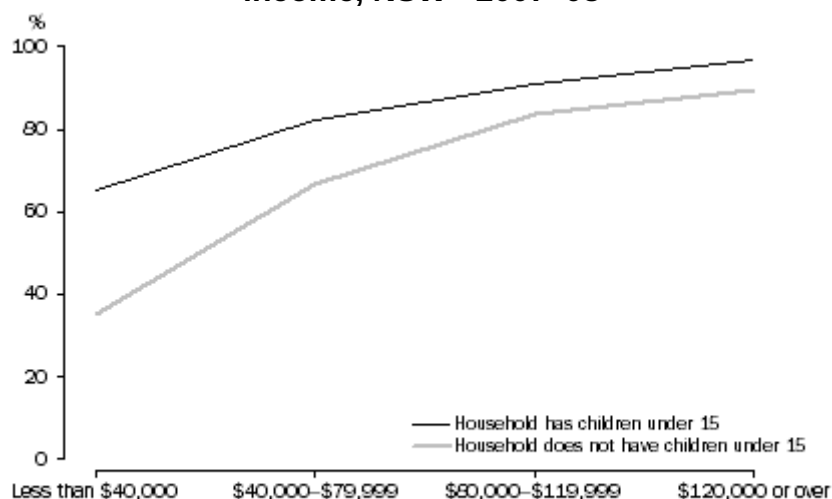
Individual, family and community wellbeing can also be influenced by the strength and quality of engagements with wider social networks. While persons on low incomes and those born overseas with no proficiency in English had similar levels of contact with family and friends, overall they had a lower level of engagement with the wider community. They were less able to get support in a time of crisis, and had lower levels of participation in community groups, voluntary work, and other forms of unpaid informal assistance to persons living outside the house.

In 2006, many people aged 18 years and over in NSW provided support to the wider community through voluntary work (33%), unpaid informal assistance (45%), and by donating money (73%). While a similar proportion of men and women felt they were able to get support in a time of crisis, women reported a higher participation rate in other community support and social network activities compared with men.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INTERNET CONNECTION

In 2007–08, two-thirds of all households in NSW had an Internet connection, and over half 53% of households in NSW had a broadband Internet connection. The proportion of households with an Internet connection was significantly higher in metropolitan areas (72%) compared to non-metropolitan areas (59%). Households with children aged under 15 years were more likely to have an Internet connection than households without children aged under 15 years (84% compared to 61% respectively). Households with higher incomes (\$80,000 or above per annum) were more likely to have an Internet connection, and, in instances where households did have an Internet connection, households with higher incomes were more likely to have a broadband connection.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME INTERNET CONNECTION, By annual household income, NSW - 2007–08



Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (cat. no. 8146.0).

Data cubes with detailed statistics are available on the [Downloads](#) page.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Census of Population and Housing](#)

[ABS Child Care Survey](#) (cat. no. 4402.0)

[ABS General Social Survey](#) (cat. no. 4159.0)

[ABS Household Use of Information Technology Survey](#) (cat. no. 8146.0)

[ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey](#) (cat. no. 4714.0)

[ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities](#) (cat. no. 4901.0)

[ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers](#) (cat. no. 4430.0)

[ABS Survey of Income and Housing](#) (cat. no. 6523.0)

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, [Child Protection Australia, 2006-07](#) (AIHW cat. no. CWS 31)

[Divorces, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)

[Family Characteristics and Transitions](#) (cat. no. 4442.0)

[Household and Family Projections, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)

[Labour Force, Australia, Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families](#) (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)

[Marriages, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)

NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Two Ways Together Report on Indicators 2007

NSW Department of Community Services, [Key Information and Directory System \(KiDS\), 2006-07](#)

About this Release

Provides summary economic and social information about NSW as well as information about relevant statistical release, events, and training for NSW based clients. Information is presented by topic. Contains summary commentary, tables and graphs. Some non-ABS and regional data is also included. More detailed data are contained in Excel spreadsheets.

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

12/16 month rule

A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that does not have to be continuous, as opposed to the continuous approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the estimated resident population.

The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods. Reference: Migration, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)

Accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Admitted patient

A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation. Reference: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

Affective disorders

A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia. Reference: Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

Age-specific death rate

The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.

Reference: Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Age-specific fertility rate

The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15-19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45-49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given.

Reference: Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Anxiety disorders

Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes Agoraphobia, Social phobia, Panic disorder, Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Reference: Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

Apparent retention rate

This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling.

Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)

Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Apprentices and trainees

Persons undertaking new apprenticeships and traineeships are covered by formal agreements known as either Training Agreements or Contracts of Training. Under these agreements, the employer is obligated to provide training, help and supervision; and the trainee or apprentice is obligated to work as well as undertake the training. Reference: Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard - Standard for new apprenticeships 2005.

Assault

An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was physically attacked or threatened with force or violence. Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

A classification of businesses by type of activity. Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR)

The ABSBR is a register of all Australian businesses and contains identifying and classificatory data for each business. Information to populate the register is largely sourced from the ABR. The ABSBR is used as a source for survey frames and counts. The ABSBR consists of two sub-populations, the Australian Bureau of Statistics maintained population (ABSMP) and the Australian Tax Office maintained population (ATOMP). The ABSBR uses an economic statistics unit model to describe the characteristics of businesses and the structural relationships between related businesses. Reference: Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (ABS cat. no. 8165.0).

Australian Customs value

The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value. It is the prime valuation method used by ABS for disseminating international merchandise import statistics. Reference: International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) is a new Australian standard classification and replaces the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). ASCED is comprised of two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education. It provides a basis for comparable administrative and statistical data on educational activities and attainment classified by level and field. Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) is the product of a development program undertaken jointly by a project team from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Statistics New Zealand (Statistics NZ) and the Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations for use in the collection, publication and analysis of occupation statistics. ANZSCO provides a basis for the standardised collection, analysis and dissemination of occupation data for Australia and New Zealand. The use of ANZSCO has resulted in improved comparability of occupation statistics produced by the two countries.

ANZSCO replaces the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition and the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO) 1999 used in Australia and New Zealand, respectively. ANZSCO is intended to provide an integrated framework for storing, organising and reporting occupation-related information in both statistical and client-oriented applications, such as matching job seekers to job vacancies and providing career information. Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0).

Australia's Register of the National Estate

Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and Indigenous significance. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.

Available beds

Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients as required. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Average annual growth rate

The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Average length of stay

The average number of patient days for admitted patient episodes. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of one day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Average loan

The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. Reference: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Average takings per room night occupied

The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period. Reference: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Reference: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

Bail

This is generally a pre-sentence option where a person is released into the community for a period before they appear in court for trial or final sentencing. Bail orders can require a financial surety to be lodged with the court, and a number of conditions including supervision and residential requirements designed to ensure the re-appearance of the person at court. Bail counts are available only in states and territories where bail orders are supervised by corrective services. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Balancing item

Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of

goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. Reference: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Before and/or after school care program

A type of formal care provided for school aged children before and/or after school during the school term. Some services also provide care on 'pupil free days'. The services usually make use of established facilities such as schools, community halls, and recreation centres. Reference: [Child Care, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. Reference: [Births, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Birthweight

The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest 5 grams and obtained within one hour of birth). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, [Australia's mothers and babies](#) (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Blended family

A couple family containing two or more children aged 0-17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: [Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. Reference: [National Health Survey: Summary of Results](#) (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Bond/recognizance

There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [NSW Criminal Courts Statistics](#).

Break and enter/attempted break and enter

An incident where a person's home, garage or shed had been broken into, or where an attempt was made to break into a person's home, garage or shed. Break and enter offences relating to a car or garden are excluded. Reference: [Crime and Safety, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Bridging data

Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Broadband

An 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second. Reference: Household Use of Information Technology (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Cancer case

These are individual cancers. A person may have more than one cancer giving rise to multiple cases in the same person. Second cases in one person are only counted if they are of different cell type or originate in a different organ. Reference: NSW Central Cancer Registry, Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report 2006.

Capital expenditure

Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Care and protection order

Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories: guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual; custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship; supervisory orders require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child; interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Child Protection, Australia 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. CWS 26).

Carer

A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Cases registered

A case is made up of a number of charges for one or more accused that were registered together. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Casualty

Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.

Causes of death

Underlying causes of death are classified to the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD-10 for 1997 and onwards). Reference: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Census Collection District

The Census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Generally defined as an area that one Collector can comfortably cover delivering and collecting Census forms. CDs are defined for each Census and are current only at Census time. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Chain volume measures

Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Changeover buyer

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and either the reference person or partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Child protection report

A child protection report is initiated when a person makes contact with the Department of Community Services about a concern for a child's or young person's welfare or safety. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia. Reference: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Cleared criminal incidents

A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. An incident is cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings when police have laid a charge or an information against at least one person. The information may have been laid with a view to the issuing of a warrant, summons or other process for the purpose of bringing an offender before the court. A criminal incident is cleared other than by commencement of legal proceedings when, under normal circumstances, a charge or information would have been laid against at least one person, but, for a variety of reasons, police have been unable to make an arrest, despite knowing the identity of the offender and having sufficient evidence to support a charge. Examples of situations in which an offence may be cleared other than by charge include the following:

- the offender is a juvenile and is cautioned;
- the offender has died before a charge is made or information laid;
- the offender has been committed to a psychiatric institution and is unlikely to be released;
- there is an obstacle to charging, such as diplomatic immunity;
- the complainant or essential witness is dead and proceedings would be aborted;
- the offender is serving a sentence and police consider that no useful purpose would be served by prosecution.

Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Closed drug treatment episodes

Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. A closed drug treatment episode may be for a specific treatment, such as information and education only, that may be part of a larger treatment plan; or it may be for a specific treatment, such as withdrawal management (detoxification), that is part of a long term overall treatment plan. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05: Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS) (AIHW cat. no. HSE 43).

Community-based corrections

This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work.

Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Community Aged Care Packages

A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Community health

Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Community mental health service

A service or facility that delivers specialised non-admitted mental health services, in hospitals, community-based settings, or residential care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, Mental health services in Australia, 2003-04 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40).

Community Service Order

The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Composite Estimation

The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (ABS cat. no. 6292.0). Reference: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Construction of dwellings

Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings. Reference: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Consumption of fixed capital

The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Continuous duration with current employer/business

The length of the current period of employment people had with their employer or in their own business. The length of time includes periods of paid leave, unpaid leave or strike. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Contributing family workers

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Control order

Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Conversions, etc.

A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). Reference: Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).

Convicted ex parte

Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Core activity limitation

A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels:

- profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task;
- severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication;
- moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task;
- mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport.

Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Corrective services custody

Confinement in a place intended primarily for the purpose of confining prisoners, such as a prison, prison farm, Periodic Detention Centre or Community Custody Centre. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Couple family

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Court jurisdiction

There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts: the Supreme Court, which hears cases in Sydney and on circuit in country centres, and the District Court, which has a number of metropolitan and country sites. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious criminal matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. In tables where Jurisdiction is shown this reflects the Jurisdiction at which the case was registered and not where it was finalised. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Crash

Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulting in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006.

Crude divorce rate

The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated

resident population at 30 June. Reference: Divorces, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

Crude marriage rate

The number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: Marriages, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).

Current prices

Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003-04 are valued using 2003-04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

De facto marriage

The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Reference: Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Decile

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population. Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Dependent child/ren

An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15-24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Dial-up connections

Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN). Reference: Household Use of Information Technology (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Disability status

A disability or restrictive long term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and which restricts everyday activities.

It is classified by whether or not a person has a specific limitation or restriction. Specific limitation or restriction is further classified by whether the limitation or restriction is a limitation in core activities or a schooling/employment restriction only.

There are four levels of core activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate and mild) which are based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the core activities (self care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities. Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work, as they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young/too old by employers; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; difficulties because of language or ethnic background; no jobs in their locality or line of work; no jobs available at all. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Disposable income

Gross income less income tax, the Medicare levy and the Medicare levy surcharge i.e. remaining income after taxes are deducted, which is available to support consumption and/or saving. Disposable income is sometimes referred to as net income. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Domestic relationship

A domestic relationship exists when a person:

- Is a current or former spouse; or
- Is a current or former de facto partner (which includes couples in gay and lesbian relationships); or
- Is in or has been in an intimate relationship with the victim; or
- Cares or has cared for the victim; or
- Resides with or has resided with the victim; or
- Is or has been a relative of the victim.

Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Domestic Violence Interagency Guidelines.

Drug-induced deaths

Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:

- an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent; or
- an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent.

The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). Reference: [Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths-A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data](#) (ABS cat. no. 4809.0.55.001).

Duration of imprisonment

Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [NSW Criminal Courts Statistics](#).

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the shorter of:

- the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or
- the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week.

Reference: [Australian Labour Market Statistics](#) (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Dwelling

Defined as a suite of rooms contained within a building which are self-contained and intended for long-term residential use. To be self-contained the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures. See also Dwelling structure. Reference: [Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Dwelling structure

The dwelling structure type is determined by the structure of the building that contains the dwelling. Households belong to one of four dwelling categories:

- separate house;
- semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse flat, unit, or apartment and;
- other dwelling, including caravan or cabin in a caravan park, houseboat in a marina, caravan not in a caravan park, houseboat not in a marina and house or flat attached to a shop.

Reference: [Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Elective surgery

Elective care in which the procedures required by patients are listed in the surgical operations section of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, with the exclusion of specific procedures frequently done by non-surgical clinicians and some procedures for which the associated waiting time is strongly influenced by factors other than the supply of services.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Emergency department waiting time to service delivery

The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. It is calculated by deducting the date and time the patient presents from the date and time of the service event. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Employed

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.

Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Employees

From November 2008 the Forms of Employment Survey definition of employees differs from the definition used in the Labour Force Survey and other household surveys (including earlier FOES) and employer surveys.

- **Forms of Employment Survey (from November 2008):** Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages or salary. Employees are engaged under a contract of service (an employment contract) and take directions from their employer/supervisor/manager/foreman on how the work is performed.
- **Labour Force Survey and other household surveys (including FOES prior to 2008):** Employees are people who:
 - worked for a public or private employer; and
 - received remuneration in wages, salary, or are paid a retainer fee by their employer and worked on a commission basis, or for tips or piece-rates or payment in kind; or
 - operated their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.
- **Employer surveys:** Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period.

Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia, Nov 2008 (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both). Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employment at end of June

Number of persons working for businesses during the last pay period ending in June of the given year. Includes working proprietors and partners, employees absent on paid or prepaid leave, employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the payroll, and contract workers paid through the payroll. Excludes persons paid by commission only, non-salaried directors, volunteers and self-employed persons such as consultants and contractors. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Employment injuries

All injuries resulting from accidents and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05.

Employment restriction

An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Endangered ecological communities

An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate; or
- it might already be extinct.

Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Endangered populations

A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Endangered species

A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or
- its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction; or
- it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct.

Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Equity in the dwelling

A household's equity in the dwelling is the difference between the value of the dwelling and the total amount outstanding on mortgages taken out on the dwelling for any purpose, or unsecured loans taken out for housing purposes. From 2003-04 excludes amounts of loans for business and investment purposes secured against the dwelling. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Equivalised disposable household income

Disposable household income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For a lone person household it is equal to disposable household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the disposable household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Established dwelling

A dwelling that has been completed, for 12 months or more, prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Established house

The House Price Index covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. including new houses sold as a house/land package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. Reference: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Exercise level

Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and

duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)

The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program delivers care at home that is equivalent to high level residential care. This program began as a pilot in 2000, but is now established as an ongoing program. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

Extended labour force underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers, as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Family stream (Migration Program)

Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on a close family relationship with an Australian citizen or permanent resident sponsor. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the family stream (e.g. children of spouses) are also counted as part of the family stream. This definition of family stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program. Reference: Migration, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Family day care

A type of formal care provided by experienced caregivers in their own homes, available for a full day or part day. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units. Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Fatality

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006.

Fatigue

The identification of fatigue as a contributing factor in road crashes cannot always be determined directly from police reports. Fatigue is considered to have been involved as a

contributing factor to a road crash if that crash involved at least one fatigued motor vehicle controller. A motor vehicle controller is assessed as having been fatigued if the following conditions are satisfied together or separately:

- the vehicle's controller was described by police as being asleep, drowsy or fatigued;
- the vehicle performed a manoeuvre which suggested loss of concentration of the controller due to fatigue.

Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006.

Federally-sentenced prisoner

Persons charged and sentenced under a Commonwealth statute or transferred from another country to serve their sentence in Australia. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Fetal death

A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). Reference: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Final consumption expenditure (general government)

Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure (households)

Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Finance commitment

A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded. Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Finance lease

Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership. Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Financial assets

An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly

financial claims (with the exception of shares). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions, ownership of an incorporated business, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons. Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Fine option

A community-based sentence type where the offender is serving a sentence for default of a fine. In most jurisdictions this order type requires an offender to complete community service as a reparatory act. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

First home buyer

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Fixed loans

A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Formal child care

Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care. Preschool has been excluded from the definition of formal care. This was due to the widely accepted view that the main focus of preschools is education and preparing children for school, rather than providing a child care service. Many child care services also include developmental and educational programs and preschools provide a child care service at the same time as they provide education, so there is some overlap. Data on preschool attendance continued to be collected as part of the survey but, where possible, preschool is presented separately from formal child care. Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Formal learning

Refers to learning which is structured, taught learning in institutions and organisations and leads to a recognised qualification issued by a relevant body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. A learning activity is formal if it leads to a learning achievement that is possible to position within the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) and includes workplace training if such training results in a qualification. Reference: Adult Learning, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

Formal reserves

Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.

Free on board (f.o.b.)

The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods. Reference: International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001 (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Fugitive emissions

These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, The National Greenhouse Strategy, 1998.

Full-time custody

A type of custody where a prisoner is required to be held in custody on a full-time basis. This includes prisons and work outreach camps. Full-time prison custody excludes periodic detention. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Full-time employees

Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week. Reference: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

Full-time equivalent (FTE)

This is the addition of those defined as full-time (who have an imputed value of 1.0) with the sum of the imputed values of those defined as part-time (who are assessed as having a value between 0.1 and 0.9). The term can apply to both students and staff. Reference: Schools, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 4220.0).

Gestational age

The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her baby's date of birth, or via ultrasound, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the baby after birth. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population. It ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income. The smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Government income support

The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. Reference: [Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs](#).

Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits

Income support payments from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments.

The one-off payments to carers and to older Australians paid in 2006–07 and 2007–08 are included. Family Tax Benefit, Baby Bonus (formerly known as Maternity Payment) and Child Disability Assistance Payment paid to recipients of Carer Allowance are also included in government pensions and allowances.

Reference: [Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)

Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, [Household Travel Survey Summary Report](#).

Greenhouse gas

Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). In addition, the photochemically important gases - NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) - are also considered. NMVOC, NO_x and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, [National Greenhouse Gas Inventory](#), 2002.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Reference: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross income

Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. Reference: [Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries

Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin 2004-05.

Gross State Product (GSP)

GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. The GSP measure used in this publication is GSP(A), which is a simple average of GSP using the production approach, GSP(P), and the income and expenditure approach, GSP(I/E). Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross value of commodities produced

The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). Reference: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

Group household

A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Health risk factors

Specific lifestyle and related factors impacting on health, including:

- Tobacco smoking;
- Alcohol consumption;
- Exercise;
- Body mass; and
- Dietary behaviours - fruit, vegetable and milk consumption.

Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

High-level residential care

Care provided to residents in residential care facilities (RCS) who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1-4). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Higher court

There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court and the District Court. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Higher education student

A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period.

Reference: Department of Education Science and Training, Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics.

Home and Community Care (HACC) Client

A client that receives HACC services because they are frail or disabled. Reference: Department of Ageing and Health, Home and Community Care Program National Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletin 2004-05.

Homelessness

Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses-without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure.

Reference: Counting the Homeless (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Hospital

A health care facility established under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Household

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

House price index

The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). Reference: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).

Housing costs

Housing costs for the purpose of this publication comprise:

- rent payments,
- rates payments (general and water),
- mortgage or unsecured loan payments, if the initial purpose was primarily to buy, add

to or alter the dwelling.

Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Housing costs as a proportion of income

The total weekly housing costs of a group (e.g. one parent households) are divided by the total weekly income of that group, expressed as a percentage. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Humanitarian Program

The Humanitarian Program provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. The Humanitarian Program is administered by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Reference: Migration, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Illicit drugs

Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

Imprisonment

Sentences imposed on a defendant requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: life and indeterminate imprisonment, imprisonment with determined term, imprisonment with partially suspended term, periodic detention, juvenile detention with determined term, and juvenile detention with partially suspended term. Reference: Criminal Courts, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4513.0).

Income

Income consists of all current receipts, whether monetary or in kind, that are received by the household or by individual members of the household, and which are available for, or intended to support, current consumption.

Income includes receipts from:

- wages and salaries and other receipts from employment (whether from an employer or own incorporated enterprise), including income provided as part of salary sacrificed and/or salary package arrangements;
- profit/loss from own unincorporated business (including partnerships);
- net investment income (interest, rent, dividends, royalties);
- government pensions and allowances;
- private transfers (e.g. superannuation, workers' compensation, income from annuities, child support, and financial support received from family members not living in the same household).

Note that child support and other transfers from other households are not deducted from the incomes of the households making the transfers. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Incorporated business

A business which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Independent contractors

Independent contractors are people who operate their own business and who contract to perform services for others without having the legal status of an employee, i.e. people who are engaged by a client, rather than an employer. Independent contractors are engaged under a contract for services (a commercial contract), whereas employees are engaged under a contract of service (an employment contract). Independent contractors' employment may take a variety of forms, for example, they may have a direct relationship with a client or work through an intermediary. Independent contractors may have employees, however they spend most of their time directly engaged with clients or on client tasks, rather than managing their staff. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia, Nov 2008 (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Index of disadvantage

This is one of four Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by ABS following each Census of Population and Housing. The indexes are compiled from various characteristics of persons resident in particular areas; the index of disadvantage summarises attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. As shown in this publication, 1st quintile refers to the most disadvantaged group, while 5th quintile refers to the least disadvantaged group. Reference: National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4363.0.55.001).

Indigenous

A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Industrial dispute

A state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise of strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. Reference: Industrial Disputes, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).

Industry value added (IVA)

Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Infant death

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Reference: Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. Reference: [Deaths, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Informal child care

Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. It may be paid or unpaid. Reference: [Child Care, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Informal learning

Refers to unstructured, non-institutionalised learning activities that are related to work, family, community or leisure. Activities may occur on a self-directed basis, but are excluded from scope if there is no specific intention to learn. Reference: [Adult Learning, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

Informal reserve

An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, [Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003](#).

Injured

A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, [Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2004](#).

In-stream water use

The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydroelectricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge. Reference: [Water Account, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Intact family

A couple family containing at least one child aged 0-17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0-17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. Reference: [Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is used to code illness and death to produce Australia's morbidity and mortality statistics. As a

statistical classification, it is designed to encompass the entire range of morbid conditions within a manageable number of categories. Further details of the ICD-10 codes are available from the World Health Organization 1994, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (ICD-10). Reference: [Illicit Drug Use, Sources of Australian Data](#) (ABS cat. no. 4808.0).

Internet access

Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet. Reference: [Household Use of Information Technology](#) (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Ischaemic heart disease deaths

Deaths where coronary heart diseases, including heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary occlusion) and angina (angina pectoris), are identified as the underlying cause (ICD-10 codes I20-I25 for 1997 onwards). Reference: [Causes of Death, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. Reference: [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 6354.0).

Killed

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, [Road Traffic Crashes in NSW](#), 2004.

Kyoto accounting

'Kyoto accounting' is relevant to Australia's target of limiting annual emissions over 2008 to 2012 to 108% of 1990 emissions. Under Kyoto accounting provisions, the Forestry sector comprises new plantations established on agricultural land since 1990, a narrower definition than the Forestry sector under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) accounting provisions (see the National Inventory Report 2005 for further details). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, [State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories](#) 2005, 2007.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. Reference: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: [Australian Labour Market Statistics](#) (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Labour Force Participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Reference: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Land showing signs of salinity

Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. Reference: [Salinity on Australian Farms](#) (ABS cat. no. 4615.0).

Landlord type

Renters belong to one of the following categories:

- state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a state or territory housing authority or trust;
- private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or
- other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere.

Reference: [Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. Reference: [Deaths, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Linked trip

A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, [2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report](#).

Live birth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (World Health Organisation definition). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, [Australia's mothers and babies](#) (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals

Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. Reference: [Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced](#) (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

Local court

A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [NSW Criminal Courts Statistics](#).

Local Government Area (LGA)

An LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council. An LGA consists of one or more Statistical Local Areas. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Reference: [Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\)](#) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Lone person

A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family. Reference: [Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Long day care centre

A type of formal care that is centre-based and is available to children between birth and school age for the full day or part day. Centres are usually open for most of the year. Reference: [Child Care, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently), and Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of 12 months or more. Reference: [Migration, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Long term health condition

A medical condition (illness, injury or disability) which has lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more. Some reported conditions were assumed to be long term, including asthma, arthritis, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, heart attack and stroke. Reference: [National Health Survey, Summary of Results](#) (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Long term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more, where duration of unemployment is based on the last job. See Duration of unemployment for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment. Reference: [Australian Labour Market Statistics](#) (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Long term unemployment rate

The number of long term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: [Australian Labour Market Statistics](#) (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Low birthweight

Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Main activity when not in the labour force

The main activity of people who are not in the labour force since they last worked or looked for work (or in the last year if they haven't worked in that time). Reference: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6220.0).

Main treatment type-alcohol and other drug treatment

Refers to the principal activity, as judged by the treatment provider, that is necessary for the completion of the treatment plan for the principal drug of concern. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS) (AIHW cat. no. HSE 43).

Malicious property damage

Intentional or wilful (not accidental) damage, defacement or destruction of any part of the respondent's home or anything usually kept at his or her home. The questions on malicious property damage relate to the respondent's home and any property belonging to the respondent or a member of his or her household, excluding any rental, investment or holiday properties that he or she owns. Property is something tangible in nature including land, conveyances, animals or other objects capable of being privately owned. Destruction can mean any alteration that may render something imperfect or inoperative. It can include destruction of property, graffiti or vandalism, partial destruction, killing or harming an owned animal, and removing or destroying a plant or other part of an owned landscape. Excludes turning off water meters and flicking safety switches etc. if no damage to the meter occurred. Reference: Crime Victimisation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4530.0).

Manufacturing industries

Consists of the manufacturing division of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Comprises two groups of persons marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Marginally housed

People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. Reference: Counting the Homeless (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Mean income

The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Median age

For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Median income

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Median ratio of housing costs to income

The ratio of weekly housing costs to gross weekly income is calculated for each household. The median is the level of that ratio that divides a group of households into two equal parts, one half having the ratio above the median and the other half having the ratio below the median. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Mental disorder

According to the ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (World Health Organisation, 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. Reference: National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide (ABS cat. no. 4327.0).

Migration adjustment

Under the previous NOM method, the ABS applied a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. Until recently, adjustments used by ABS to produce NOM estimates were collectively referred to as 'category jumping adjustments'. They are now referred to more simply as 'migration adjustments'. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Mode of travel

Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.

Motor vehicle theft

An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household. Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Mt

'Mt' is millions of metric tonnes of emissions. Technically a tonne of emissions is 1 tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_{2-e}), which includes the greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and the synthetic greenhouse gases (the hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride and the perfluorocarbons (PFCs)). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007.

National Assessment Program: Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)

The National Assessment Program - Literacy and Numeracy tests are conducted in May each year for all students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. All students in the same year level are assessed on the same test items in the assessment domains of: Reading, Writing, Language Conventions (Spelling, Grammar and Punctuation) and Numeracy. Reference: MCEECDYA, NAPLAN 2010 Summary Report.

National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality

Statutory agreement that outlines national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of ambient air quality. Includes national ambient air quality standards that designate the maximum allowable concentration for various air pollutants. Reference: NSW Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Natural parent

A parent who is related to his or her child/ren by either birth or adoption. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Natural Resource Management regions

Fifty-seven regions identified across Australia for the purposes of addressing natural resource management and sustainable agriculture priorities. The boundaries for each region have been established by agreement between the Australian Government, and State and Territory Governments. Reference: Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4620.0).

Negative income

Income may be negative when a loss accrues to a household as an owner or partner in unincorporated businesses, rental properties or other investment income. Losses occur when operating expenses and depreciation are greater than gross receipts. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Neonatal death

A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see Perinatal death). Reference: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Neoplasm

A neoplasm is a new growth of abnormal tissue (a tumour). Tumours can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Cancer refers to several diseases and can affect most types of cells in various parts of the body. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Net capital expenditure

The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets. Reference: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8226.0).

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:

- based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;
- the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a travellers'

actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier. Reference: Migration Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Net worth

Net worth is the value of a household's assets less the value of its liabilities. Net worth may be negative when household liabilities exceed household assets.

Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

New dwelling

Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. Reference: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Non-admitted patient occasion of service

Occurs when a patient attends a functional unit of the hospital for the purpose of receiving some form of service, but is not admitted. A visit for administrative purposes is not an occasion of service. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Non-dependent child

A natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged 15 years and over and who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of his or her own in the household. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets other than financial assets. Examples include residential and non-residential property, household contents and vehicles. Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Non-formal learning

Non-formal learning refers to structured, taught learning, but differs from formal learning in that it does not lead to a qualification within the AQF. It includes non-accredited workplace training, that is, training that does not lead to a recognised qualification. Reference: Adult Learning, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

Non-government school

Any school not administered by a Department of Education, but including special schools administered by government authorities other than the state and territory education departments. Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Non-medical drug use

The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is: either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience; or for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2007.

Non-private dwelling

Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Reference: Education and Work, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

Notifiable disease

Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of Notifiable Diseases of the NSW Public Health Act 1991. Reference: NSW Department of Health, The Health of the People of New South Wales - Report of the Chief Health Officer.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Occasional care

A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children. Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Occupation

A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria. Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

Occupational diseases

Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05.

Offence proven (Children's Court)

Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders. Offences resulting in a dismissal or caution after a referral to a Youth Justice Conference are also included in this report as a proven offence. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

One parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. Reference: Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Operating profit before tax (OPBT)

Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income, minus total expenses, plus change in inventories. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Other business operators

People who operate their own business, with or without employees, but who are not operating as independent contractors. Other business operators are distinguished from independent contractors in that they generally generate their income from managing their staff or from selling goods or services to the public, rather than providing a labour service directly to a client. Other business operators spend little time working on client tasks with most of their time spent on managing their employees and/or business. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia, Nov 2008 (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Other days of reduced activity

Days other than days away from work or from school/study on which a person had cut down on their usual activities for at least half the day, as a result of personal injury or illness. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Other dwelling

Includes caravans, houseboats, or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Other formal care

A type of formal care other than before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Other health professional (OHP)

Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Other income

Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Other work-related injuries

Other work-related injuries are caused by incidents arising out of the injured person's employment while they are away from the workplace. They include injuries sustained while commuting to or from work or during a recess while the worker is away from work. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05.

Out-of-Home Care (OOHC)

In certain circumstances children and young people may not be able to live at home with their families. OOHC services provide placement and support to children and young people and their families where children and young people have been assessed as being at risk of harm, or where their parents are unable, for a period of time, to provide care. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Refers to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian airports (or sea ports). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted). Reference: Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Overweight or obese adults

Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Owner (of dwelling)

A household in which at least one member owns the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Owners are divided into two classifications - owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. If there is any outstanding mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner with a mortgage. If there is no mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner without a mortgage. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Own unincorporated business income

The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated businesses. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the business after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Parole

A parole order is made following a period of imprisonment and requires an offender to be subject to supervision in the community. Additional conditions may also be applied such as programs, counselling or drug testing. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Patient days

The total number of days for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who separated during a specified reference period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Patient presentation

The presentation of a patient at an emergency department occurs following the arrival of the patient at the emergency department. It is the earliest occasion of being registered clerically, or triaged. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Perceived crime or public nuisance problems

Anything perceived by a person to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance. Reference: Crime and Safety, New South Wales (ABS cat. no. 4509.1).

Perinatal death

A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. Reference: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Periodic detention

A type of custody or order where a sentenced prisoner is required to be held in custody on a part-time basis. Currently this consists of two consecutive days in a one-week period, while remaining at liberty during the rest of the week. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Permanent arrivals

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by DIAC. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIAC. Reference:

Migration, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Permanent departures

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently. Reference: Migration, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Persons of Interest (POI) in Apprehended Violence Orders

The defendant in an Apprehended Violence Order. Figures in Crime and Justice Table 15 should not be directly compared to the corresponding table in the publication New South Wales Regional Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 1368.1) since the Local Government Area of residence of the protected person was used in the earlier report. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Persons charged

A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance. A company charged with an offence is treated as a person. If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Persons found guilty (Local courts)

Those persons who, for at least one offence charged, either pleaded guilty, were found guilty ex parte, or were found guilty after a defended hearing. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Persons found guilty (District or Supreme Courts)

Those persons who, for at least one offence charged, either pleaded guilty or were found guilty by trial. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Population projections

The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005-06); and medium levels of interstate migration. Reference: Population Projections, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).

Preschool

Educational and developmental programs for children in the year (or in some jurisdictions, two years) before they begin full-time primary education. Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Presumed extinct (species)

A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form. Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Preterm birth

Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Primary car

A person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Primary school education

Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. In New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, primary education may extend from Pre-year 1 to Year 6. In Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia it may extend from Pre-year 1 to Year 7. Queensland introduced a formal Pre-year 1 grade of school education in 2007. The structure of schooling in the Northern Territory changed in 2008 with Year 7 schooling now considered part of secondary education. Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Principal drug of concern

Refers to the main substance that the client states led them to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS) (AIHW cat. no. HSE 43).

Principal source of income

That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Priority purpose

Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains work. Reference: Transport and

Private dwelling

Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Private health insurance

Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. Reference: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

Private hospital

A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Acute care and psychiatric hospitals are included, as are private free-standing day hospital facilities. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Private new capital expenditure

Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time. Reference: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5625.0).

Proficiency in spoken English

For people who speak a language other than English at home, a self-assessed indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Psychological distress

Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress. In this publication, scores are grouped as follows: Low 10–15; Moderate 16-21; High 22-29 and Very high 30-50. Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Public hospital

A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. Public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients. Reference:

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Qualification

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. Reference: Education and Work, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

Quintiles

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population. Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Real gross domestic income

A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by domestic production. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GDP for changes in the terms of trade. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Real gross state income

A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Recent home buyer

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Recorded criminal incidents

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', attempted', 'conspiracy').

One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Recorded Crime Statistics.

Recorded victims

For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, [NSW Recorded Crime Statistics](#).

Recurrent expenditure

Expenditure incurred by organisations on a recurring basis, for the provision of health services. This excludes capital expenditure and depreciation (capital consumption). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, [Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05](#) (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Re-exports

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics. Reference: [International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001](#) (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Refinancing

For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. Reference: [Lending Finance, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Relative Standard Error

The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself. It is another way of expressing the standard error to make interpretation easier. It's useful for comparing the size of the standard error across different samples, and is often expressed as a percentage. As with the standard error, the higher the RSE, the less confident we are that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value. Reference: [Statistical language](#) (ABS cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

Relative survival

This is the ratio of observed survival to that which would be expected in the absence of cancer. Reference: [Cancer in NSW: Incidence and Mortality 2005](#), Cancer Council NSW.

Reparation

Reparation refers to all offenders with an order that requires them to undertake unpaid, justice agency-approved community service work. Reference: [Corrective Services, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Residential aged care places

The number of beds which are provided for long term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Restricted movement

This refers to persons who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring. This category includes home detention that may restrict residence to a nominated place. Restricted movement can be either a pre-sentence or post-sentence order. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Retail turnover

Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. Reference: Retail Trade, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).

Reuse water

Reuse water refers to wastewater that may have been treated to some extent and used again without first being discharged to the environment. It excludes water reused on-site, for example on-farm water reuse, or water constantly being recycled within a manufacturing plant. Reference: Water Account, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Revolving credit

A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Risky/high risk alcohol status

Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50ml and up to and including 75ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75ml (high risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25ml and up to and including 50ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50ml (high risk) on average per day. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Robbery

An incident where someone stole (or tried to steal) property from a respondent by physically attacking them or threatening them with force or violence. Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Room occupancy rate

The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. Reference: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

Sales and service income

Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Schooling restriction

A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5-20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:

- are unable to attend school;
- attend a special school;
- attend special classes at an ordinary school;
- need at least one day a week off school on average; or
- have difficulty at school.

Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Secondary school education

Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years. In New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, secondary education may extend from Year 7 to Year 12. In Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia it may extend from Year 8 to Year 12. Part-time secondary student estimates vary considerably between states and territories, as each education authority has different policy and organisational arrangements. The number of part-time courses available also varies considerably between states and territories. Age level data for part-time students are not published as not all states and territories collect the age of part-time students. Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Self-extracted water

Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other water bodies). Some of this water is then distributed via a water provider to others. Reference: Water Account, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Sentenced person

A legal status indicating that a person has received a custodial or community-based order from a court in response to a conviction for an offence. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Sentenced probation

A supervision order made following an original sentence handed down in court following conviction. A probation order generally requires 'good behaviour' and compliance with the directions of supervisors. The order may also require compliance with conditions such as program attendance and residential requirements. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Separations

The term used to refer an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total

hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care either by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, [Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05](#) (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Settler arrival

For further details see 'Permanent arrivals and departures'.

Sexual assault

An incident of a sexual nature involving physical contact, including rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with the intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to sexual assault) was excluded. Only persons aged 18 years and over were asked questions about sexual assault. Reference: [Crime and Safety, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors/migrants who stay in Australia for less than 12 months, and Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months. Reference: [Migration, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Skill stream

Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the skill stream are also counted as part of the skill stream. This definition of skill stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program. Reference: [Migration, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3412.0).

Smoker status

The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:

- Current daily smoker: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day;
- Current smoker other: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week, but not daily;
- Ex-smoker: an adult who reported they did not currently smoke, but had regularly smoked daily, or had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, or smoked pipes, cigars, etc at least 20 times in their lifetime; or
- Never smoked: an adult who reported they had never regularly smoked daily, or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had smoked pipes, cigars, etc less than 20 times.

Reference: [National Health Survey: Summary of Results](#) (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Special school

A special school provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment is allowed: mental or physical disability or impairment, slow learning ability, social or emotional problems, in custody, on remand or in hospital. Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Specific limitation or restriction

A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Standard Error

The Standard Error (SE) is one way of measuring the sampling error of an estimate. The theory shows that there are about two chances in three that an estimate from a sample is within one standard error of the true value (the value for the whole population). As such, the larger the standard error, the less confident we are that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value.

There are several types of Standard Error (SE). A commonly used type of standard error in the Australian Bureau of Statistics is the Standard Error of the Mean. Reference: Statistical language (ABS cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

Standardised death rate (SDR)

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:

- The direct method - this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and
- The indirect method - this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

State final demand

The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Statistical Division (SD)

Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Reference: [Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\)](#) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Reference: [Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\)](#) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Reference: [Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\)](#) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Step family

A couple family containing one or more children aged 0-17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: [Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia](#) (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Straight line distance

Calculated by measuring the length of a straight line between the geographical centre of the Census Collection District (CD) in which the person's current dwelling is located, and a central point within the suburb to which they travel for employment. The location of this central point is obtained by calculating an average coordinate (latitude and longitude) for all the existing street addresses within the suburb. This central point is positioned more closely to where the majority of these existing street addresses are located. Reference: [Residential and Workplace Mobility, and Implications for Travel: NSW and Vic., October 2008](#) (ABS cat. no. 3240.0).

Student (School)

A student is a person who prior to the school census date is formally enrolled in a school and active in a course of study other than preschool or TAFE courses. Students not present at school on the NSSC census date were included if they were expected to be absent for less than four continuous weeks (excluding school vacations). Students were excluded if they had left the school or had been absent without explanation for four continuous weeks (excluding school vacations) prior to the census date.

Students who are undertaking TAFE, tertiary studies, apprenticeships, work placements, VET in schools or a combination of such pathways, in addition to 'normal' school subjects, are in the scope of the NSSC, regardless of which year of schooling these alternative pathways are undertaken. The workload of both the 'normal' school subject(s) and alternative pathways are aggregated together to determine whether a student is classified as full-time or part-time and in calculating the full-time equivalent for part-time students.

A full-time student is one who undertakes a workload equivalent to, or greater than, that prescribed for a full-time student of that year level. This may vary between states and territories and from year to year.

A part-time student is one who undertakes a workload less than that specified as full-time.

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of part-time students has been calculated by dividing the student's workload into that which is considered to be a full workload by that state or territory. To calculate the FTE of all students the FTE of part-time students is added to the number of full-time students. Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Student (Vocational Education)

An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting period. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003.

Substantiation reports

Reports which determine risk of harm or actual harm. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05.

Supervision

This includes community-based orders other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (e.g. parole, bail and sentenced probation). Reference: Corrective Services Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. Reference: Counting the Homeless (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client

A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2002-03, New South Wales supplementary tables.

Suspended sentence

A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.

Teaching staff

Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Tenure type

The nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Tenure is determined according to whether the household owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent to live in the dwelling, or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling.

Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Threatened assault

Includes any verbal and/or physical intent or suggestion of intent to inflict physical harm, which the person believed was able and likely to be carried out. Includes a threat or attempt to hit with a fist or anything else that could hurt, threats or attempts to slap, punch, spank or hit in any way with a fist or weapon such as a bat, hammer or pot, situations where a gun was left in an obvious place or if the person knew that the perpetrator had access to a gun. Includes toy guns, starter pistols etc. if the respondent believed they were real. Also includes incidents where a respondent was threatened in their line of work (e.g. while working as a security guard). Reference: Crime Victimisation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4530.0).

Total expenses

For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Total factor income

That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. Reference: Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Total hourly rates of pay index

Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. Reference: Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

Total income

Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income.

Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Trade union members

Employees with membership in an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members, in conjunction with their main job. Reference: Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6310.0).

Triage category

The triage classification is used in the emergency departments of hospitals to indicate the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care. The triage category is allocated by an experienced registered nurse or medical practitioner. Patients will be triaged into one of five categories on the National Triage Scale that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:

- Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds);
- Emergency: within 10 minutes;
- Urgent: within 30 minutes;
- Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes;
- Non-urgent: within 120 minutes.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Type of offence

The classification of offences based on the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) (ABS cat. no. 1234.0). Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Recorded Crime Statistics.

Underemployed workers

Employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underlying cause of death

The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. Reference: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Underutilisation - headcount measures

Measures such as the headline unemployment rate are based on counts of people (headcounts), and indicate the proportion of the population whose labour is underutilised. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics, Oct 2009 (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underutilisation - volume measures

Volume measures of labour underutilisation are based on the hours of available labour that are unused. These hours-based measures are valuable in analysing and utilising spare capacity within the labour force. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics, Oct 2009 (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Reference: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Reference: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Unincorporated business

A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Unlinked trip

An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example, for a person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District, who travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip, this would be recorded as three unlinked trips. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, 2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.

Unsentenced persons

A legal status indicating that a person is confined to custody or supervision while awaiting the outcome of their trial. Reference: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Usual daily serves of fruit

A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Usual daily serves of vegetables

A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Usual residence

Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. Reference: Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Value of dwelling

The estimated value of the dwelling and its land, as estimated and reported by the respondent. The data are only collected for owners. Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Very low birthweight

Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Victim (Estimated crime)

A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Victimisation rate

The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population. Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools

A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses.

Vocational programs

Type of training programs (as distinct from non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses.

Volume unemployment rate

The hours of labour sought by unemployed people, as a percentage of the potential hours in the labour force. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics, Oct 2009 (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Volume underemployment rate

The additional hours of labour preferred by underemployed workers, as a percentage of the potential hours in the labour force. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics, Oct 2009 (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Volume labour force underutilisation rate

The total volume of underutilised labour in the labour force (hours sought by unemployed people, plus additional hours preferred by underemployed people), as a percentage of the potential hours in the labour force. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics, Oct 2009 (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Voluntary work

The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills. Reference: General Social Survey (ABS cat. no. 4159.0).

Vulnerable species

A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate. Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

Wages and salaries (Economic Activity)

The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. Reference: Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Wages and salaries (Household Economic Resources)

An employee's total remuneration, whether monetary or in kind, received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. It comprises wages and salaries, bonuses, amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash benefits such as the use of motor vehicles and subsidised housing, and termination payments. Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Wage price index

Measures changes in the price of wages. The 'Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses' index includes wages and salary but excludes overtime, bonuses, superannuation, annual and public holiday leave, payroll tax and workers' compensation. The effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid is not shown in this index. Reference: Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

Waist circumference

Waist circumference is associated with an increased risk of metabolic complications associated with obesity. The World Health Organisation (WHO) and the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) approved the following guidelines for Caucasian men and women:

Men

- Increased risk (more than or equal to 94cm)
- Not at risk (less than 94cm)

Women

- Increased risk (more than or equal to 80cm)
- Not at risk (less than 80cm)

Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Waiting time at admission

The time elapsed for a patient on the elective surgery waiting list from the date they were added to the waiting list for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the procedure. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Water trading

Transactions involving water access entitlements and water allocations assigned to water access entitlements. Reference: Water Account, 2004-05 (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over-award and over-agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payment for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are amounts salary sacrificed, non-cash components of salary packages, overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period. Reference: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings. Reference: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

Wholesale finance

Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. Reference: Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Wholesale lenders

A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. Reference: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

With paid leave entitlements

Employees who were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their main job. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Without paid leave entitlements

Employees who were entitled to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave, or did not know whether they were entitled to paid holiday leave or paid sick leave in their main job. Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Work arrangements

Arrangements, such as flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shift work, job sharing or working at home, normally used by employed parents to assist them to care for their child(ren). Reference: Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Workplace injuries

Workplace injury refers to an accident at the workplace, either during work or a work break, and when the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. Also included in this category are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations (including in a motor vehicle). Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05.

Work related condition

Long term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Work related fatalities

Fatalities included in this section are those for which a workers compensation claim has been lodged with an insurer and the person dies as a result of the compensable condition during that financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05.

World Heritage Areas

Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the World Heritage Convention. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.

Year of occurrence

Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
Reference: Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Year of registration

Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.
Reference: Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
'000 t	thousand tonnes
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSBR	Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADVO	Apprehended Domestic Violence Order
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ANZSIC06	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 Edition
ANZSIC93	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993 Edition
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
APVO	Apprehended Personal Violence Order
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rates
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
AWOTE	average weekly ordinary time earnings
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ -e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRB	collector record book
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
Gg	gigagram

GL	gigalitre
GMR	Greater Metropolitan Region
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product
GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
hrs	hours
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LGA	local government area
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LULUCF	land use, land use change and forestry
min	minute
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
MCEECDYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitres
MSR	major statistical region
Mt	million tonnes
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program: Literacy and Numeracy
NESB	non-English speaking background
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NOM	net overseas migration
NRM	natural resource management
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
ppm	parts per million
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PJ	petajoules
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	principal source of income
Qld	Queensland
REINSW	Real Estate Institute of New South Wales
RPI	regional pollution index
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia

SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SES	State Emergency Service
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TJ	terajoules
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
yrs	years
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/dL	micrograms per decilitre

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